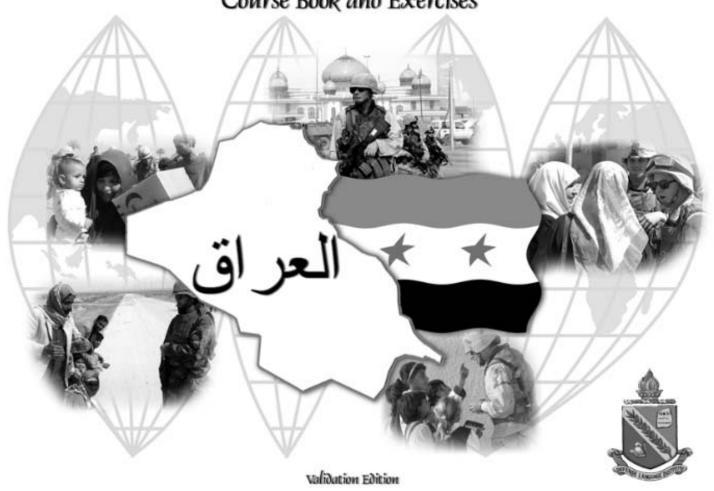
# Iraqi Dialect Familiarization Course

Course Book and Exercises



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# Icons used in the book



Listening Exercise



Reading Exercise



Speaking



Writing



Scenario



Culture

#### **Course Description**

- ♦ The main objective of this course is to save lives. The course evolves around interaction and communication in the Iraqi Dialect that forms an integral part of the US mission in Iraq.
- ♦ The book is divided into five major parts, all relevant to the survival and well-being of our service men and women in Iraq, as well as Iraqi civilians.
- ◆ The overall hierarchy starts by introducing the discrete points such as the alphabet, cognates, proper names and numbers, then proceeds to phrases such as greetings and courtesy expressions. Later, it introduces sentences in real life exchanges, such as giving directions, asking for information and conducting interrogations.
- ♦ Each group of exchanges is introduced by a scenario in English, to set the stage/scene for the exchanges that follow. At the end of each set of exchanges, different exercises follow to be practiced in class. Those exercises enhance different skills and help motivate the student to continue the learning.
- ♦ The major skills in focus are listening and speaking skills. Reading and writing are secondary. Romanization/transliteration is used throughout the course to facilitate speaking and listening.
- ♦ The daily schedule consists of 6 hours of Iraqi Dialect including 1 hour of culture. Each hour starts with a warm up and ends with a wrap-up.
- ♦ Through culture, scenarios and exchanges, the objectives of this course are focused on reducing/eliminating misunderstanding and risks that result in confusion, chaos, dispute, injury and killing.
- ◆ The course familiarizes the students not only with Iraqi dialect but also with history, geography and religion. The diversity of those issues makes the military mission more complex. Understanding a new culture means to live that culture and to acquire new customs and habits. Therefore, culture is integrated throughout each part of the course, in different scenarios and exchanges. In addition, one hour is dedicated solely to culture, in order to address aspects and traditions relevant to the theme or objectives of that particular part.
- ♦ The book is supplemented by relevant role play situations. Assessment and testing tools are also developed in the form of daily quizzes and the final test. The students are provided with daily homework which is built on the materials of the previous day.
- Audio-visual aids are used in the course to bring the dialect to life using state of the art technology. Images are used to present main features and aspects of the Iraqi life and reality. Also available are recorded CDs for each student and instructor. The course is supplemented with PowerPoint presentations. Video tapes showing documentaries on Iraq and its perspectives are part of this course as well.

# Objectives: Part I Introduction to Iraqi Dialect

#### After mastering part one the student will be able to:

- Recognize the Iraqi alphabet, its sounds and calligraphy. The letters are presented through cognates such as the names of cities in Iraq, or other cognates.
- Identify numbers. 1-10, two and three digits.
- **Tell the time.** This includes asking about or telling the time: hour, minute, etc. Parts of the day as a.m., p.m., noon and midnight are also introduced.
- Greet. Greetings are introduced as well as courtesy expressions as related to different occasions, such as funerals, sickness, return from travel, etc.
- Read and understand signs, introduction to the different signs you may see in Iraq, especially traffic/road signs.
- Ask and give directions and read maps, use the imperative form in exchanges with an Iraqi citizen.
- Follow instructions, through the follow up on the use of the imperative form. Enhance the instructions learned from the kit.

#### Culture: Presenting of the following issues through scenarios and presentations:

- Prevailing Aspects of Family Life
- Proper Interaction with Women
- Addressing Men
- Traffic Jams
- Processions

# Part I

## The Alphabet

- 🕯 🖳 🗣 You will listen to the sounds of the Arabic alphabet used in the Iraqi dialect, which also includes three sounds borrowed from Persian
  - (\*). All the words represent congnates.

You will hear the sound of each letter twice, pronounced by two native speakers. Then each native speaker pronounces a word that begins with the sound of the letter being introduced.

Romanized Iraqi Arabic letters	English Translation	Romanized Cognates	Cognates in Iraqi	Iraqi Letters
α	arbil	<b>a</b> rbeel		
b	Baghdad	<b>b</b> aghdad		
р	Penecilin	<b>p</b> encileen		*
t	tire	<b>t</b> ier		
th	Therthar	<b>th</b> erthaar		
j	John	<b>j</b> an		
ch	Chamchamal	<b>ch</b> am <b>ch</b> amal		*
Н	Hilla	<b>H</b> illa		
Kh	Khaneqeen	<b>kh</b> anageen		

Romanized Iraqi Arabic Letters	English Translation	Romanized Common Words	Common Words including the letter	Iraqi letters
d	Diwaneya	<b>d</b> eewaneyya		
Z	The Qar	<b>Z</b> e qar		
r	radio	<b>r</b> adio		
z	Zubair	<b>z</b> ubair		
5	Samarra	<b>S</b> amaraa		
sh	Shiqlawa	<b>sh</b> aqlawa		
S	Seqlawia	<b>S</b> aqlawia		
Dh	Khan Dhari	<b>Kh</b> an Dhari		
Т	Tehran	<b>T</b> ahran		
Dh	Dhahran	<b>Dh</b> ahran		
α, Έ, Ό, 1, Ú	Iraq	' <b>e</b> raq		
gh	Abo Ghraib	abo <b>gh</b> raib		
f	Vitamin	<b>f</b> itameen		
q	Kandahar	<b>q</b> andahar		

Romanized Iraqi Arabic letters	English Translation	Romanized Common words	Common Words including the letter	lraqi letters
k	Kirkuk	<b>k</b> arkuk		
g	Gurna	<b>g</b> urna		*
I	Lebanon	<b>l</b> ebnan		
m	Mosul	<b>m</b> ooSel		
n	New York	<b>n</b> ew york		
h	Heat	<b>h</b> eat		
w	Washington	<b>W</b> ashinTon		
У	Joseph	<b>Y</b> usef		

♀ ☐ Practice pronouncing the sounds (Iraqi and romanized). Recognize Iraqi letters in cognates and geographical names: baSrah ba'qooba anbaar najaf dhoak baghdad naSiriyah ramadi deewaneyya karkuk Hilla fallooja tikreet suleymaneyya samaraa mooSel koot samawa chamchamal selmaan pak gurna

#### **Greeting and Salutation**

## Scenario 1

Greetings and salutations form an important part of the Iraqi culture. For each occasion you need to use a different phrase of greeting or salutation. The response also differs when you meet with friends casually, or when someone dies, or when someone is sick. It is very common for a person to ask you "shloanak", which means, "How are you?", the answer to which is "zain", meaning "fine".

In general, it is not enough to say one greeting, but more than one. In addition, as in English, each greeting may refer to the time of the day. For the morning, the greeting used is 'SabaH el-Khair', the response is 'SabaH el-noor, whereas, the greeting used in the afternoon and in the evening is "masaa el-Khair", the response to which is, "masaa el-noor".



US CENTCOM Photo

#### **№ Exchange 1 (Casual Greeting)**<sup>1</sup>

•	<b>Iraqi</b> : Peace be upon you, how are you?	•	' <b>eraqi</b> : es-salamu 'aley-kum, shloanak?			:	•
•	American Soldier: And peace be upon you. I am fine.	•	jundi amreeki: w- 'aley-kum es-salam. aani zain.	•	:		

#### 

<ul><li>Iraqi: Good morning.</li><li>American Soldier: Good morning.</li></ul>	■ ′ <b>eraqi</b> : SabaH el-Khair.	. : •
<ul><li>Iraqi: How are you?</li></ul>	amreeki: SabaH el-noor.	. : •
<ul><li>American Soldier: I am fine.</li><li>Iraqi: What is your name?</li></ul>	• 'eraqi: shloanak?	: •
<ul> <li>American Soldier: My name is John.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>amreeki: aani zain.</li><li>'eraqi: shismak?</li></ul>	. : •
■ Iraqi: Pleased to meet you.	- eraqı: snismax: - amreeki: ismi jan.	: •
American Soldier: The pleasure is mine.	• 'eraqi: tsharrafna.	. : •
	amreeki: ahlan wa-sahlan.	
		. :

<sup>1</sup> In all of these brief exchanges, we provide expressions that could be used. As with any language, there are always many ways of saying the same thing.

<ul> <li>Iraqi: May you have health!         Thank God for your safety.     </li> <li>American Soldier: May God</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: 'indak il-'aafya, Hamdillah 'as-salama.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: allah ysalmak!</li> </ul>		:	•
keep you safe!		!	:	•

#### 

<ul> <li>American Soldier<sup>3</sup>: My condolences.</li> <li>Iraqi: May you live long. Thank you!</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki : il-baqeyya b- Hayat-kum² .</li> <li>'eraqi :Hayat-kum il-baqya. shukran!</li> </ul>	! .	:	
---	--	-----	---	--

<sup>2</sup> Observe that the suffix [KUM] following a noun marks the second person plural. (i.e. your life [Hayatkum].

# **Exercises on Scenario 1**

□ > Fill in the bottom box with the correct response, and then translate the exchanges.

Example:

Example:	
<ul> <li>Thank God for your safety.</li> </ul>	. •
	<ul> <li>Hamdillah 'as-salama</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>May God keep you safe.</li> </ul>	الله يسلمك. = allah ysalmak
	T
•	<ul><li>tsharrafna</li></ul>
•	
<b>-</b>	es-salamu 'aley-kum
•	

Part	I
------	---

<b>-</b>	■ il-baqeyya b-Hayat-kum
•	

# **\$** Role Play

#### Divide the class in pairs.

- 1. Exchange greetings with your friend.
- 2. Greet your friend who has been sick, upon his arrival from the hospital.
- 3. Greet a passerby on the street and ask him/her about the location of the restaurant.

# **Arabic Numeral System**

The Arabic system of number notation is the most common system in most parts of the world. It originated in India during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and was used in the Arab World during the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The system was introduced in Europe in 976 AD.

4 3 2 1 0

While Arabic letters are written from right to left, numbers in Arabic are written from left to right. Noce that the positional notation of numbers is the most important innovation in the Arabic system.

9 8 7 6 5

The most significant change in this positional notation is the inclusion of "zero." The symbol zero makes it possible to differentiate between 0, 11, 101, 1001, without the use of additional symbols. This positional notation also simplifies all forms of written numbers and mathematical calculations.

The following example illustrates the Arabic numerical system.

## ☐ Practice reading the following numbers in Iraqi dialect.

A number like 125 is read in Iraqi: 100 & 5 & 20	miya w-Khamsa w-'ishreen	125
A number like 37 is read: 7 & 30	sab'a w-tlatheen	37
A number like 489 is read: 400 & 9 & 80	arba'-miya w-tis'a w-thmaneen	489
76 will be read: 6 & 70	sitta w-sab'een	76
160 will be read 100 & 60	miya w-sitteen	160

1	waHid	1	واحد
2	thnain	2	ثنين
3	tlatha	3	تلاثه
4	arba'a	4	
5	Khamsa	5	
6	sitta	6	
7	sab'a	7	
8	thmania	8	
9	tis'a	9	
10	'ashra	10	

11	da'sh	11	دعش
12	thna'sh	12	
13	tlaTa'sh	13	
14	arbaTa′sh	14	
15	KhmusTa'sh	15	
16	sitTa'sh	16	
17	sbaTa'sh	17	
18	thmunTa'sh	18	
19	t\$aTa'sh	19	
20	'ishreen	20	

21	tlatheen	30	
22	arba'een	40	اربعين
23	Khamseen	50	خمسين
24	sitteen	60	
25	sab'een	70	
26	thmaneen	80	
27	tis'een	90	
28	miya	100	
29	mittain	200	
30	tlath-miya	300	

31	arba'-miya	400	اربع
32	Khamess-miya	500	
33	sit-miya	600	
34	sabe'-miya	700	
35	thman-miya	800	
36	tis'-miya	900	
37	alif	1000	
38	alfain	2000	
39	tlath-talaaf	3000	
40	arba'-talaaf	4000	

# Scenario 2

# **Numbers**

The ability to recognize and use numbers is of utmost importance. The following exchanges aim at putting numbers in context, in order to facilitate their use.



U.S. Army Photo

<ul> <li>American Soldier: Why are those people demonstrating?</li> <li>Iraqi: They have not had their pay for 60 days.</li> <li>American Soldier: Did they all work for the government?</li> <li>Iraqi: No, not necessarily.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: laish haZola in-nas Tal'een moDhahara?</li> <li>'eraqi: li-an Saaril-hum 60 yom ma-'id-hum raatib.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: kul-hum chanu yishtaghloon b-waDhayef Hkoomeyya?</li> <li>'eraqi: laa, moo sharT.</li> </ul>	<b>60</b> :	:	•
			:	•

American: How many men were armed?	amreeki: shgad chan 'adad el- musallaHeen?		:	•
Iraqi: About four.	■ ' <b>eraqi</b> : Hawali arb'a.		:	•
■ American: And how many were	amreeki: w shgad 'adad el-jarHa?		:	•
injured?  Iraqi: About seven.	■ ′ <b>eraqi</b> : Hawali sab′a.		•	_
ii aqi. About severi.		•	•	-

American Soldier: How many people dashed into the police station?	jundi amreeki: cham waHid hijmuw 'ala markaz ish-shurTa?	:
Iraqi: I saw around 10 armed men.	<ul> <li>'eraqi: aani shifit taqreeban 'asher musallaHeen.</li> </ul>	: •
American Soldier: What did they carry?	jundi amreeki : ya slaH chanu shayleen?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Iraqi: 4 carried machine guns, 6 carried grenades.	<ul> <li>'eraqi: arba'a chanu shayleen rashashaat, w-sitta shayleen qanabul yadaweyya.</li> </ul>	: •

#### **Exercises on Scenario 2**

> Fill in the spaces with the correct romanization of the number.

0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
		-	-	
10	11	12	13	14
	•			
15	16	17	18	19

> Write the following numbers in Indian numbers.

13	27	108	237	119	520	687	67	792	6

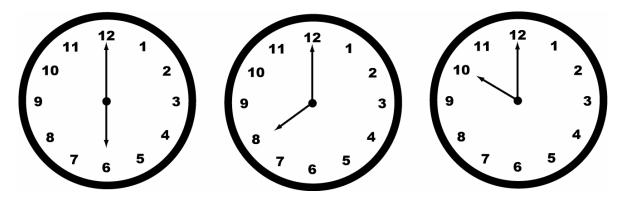
**№** Listen once to the following numbers transliterated in Iraqi dialect and write them in English in the left column.

sitta w-arba'een
sitta w-arba een
miya w-KhmusTa'sh
 -
arba'a
sbaTa'sh
tlatha w-'ishreen
tis'a w-sab'een
sabi'-miya w-KhmusTa'sh
thnain w-'ishreen
sitt-miya w-sitta w-'ishreen
 •
mittain w-arba'a w-'ishreen

# **Telling the Time**

# Scenario 3

Telling time in Iraqi culture is very much related to the part of the day, meals of the day and times of prayer.



# Parts of the day

SubuH = Morning
Dhuhur = Noon
ba'd el Dhuhur// el-'aser = afternoon
maghreb = evening
lail = night

# Meals of the day

el riyoog = breakfast

el ghada = lunch (approx 2:00PM)

el 'asha = supper

#### **Prayers**

el fajer = dawn prayer el Dhuhur = noon prayer

el 'aSer = afternoon prayerel maghreb = sunset prayerel 'asha = evening prayer

The time for a gathering is 4:00 PM, an Iraqi may say:

1. The meeting is at 4:00 PM (in the afternoon)	1. il-muqabala sa ´a arba ´a ba'd el-Dhuhur
2. The meeting is at 4:00 PM (afternoon prayer)	2. il-muqabala sa ´a arba´a el- ´aSer

An American soldier needs to know that responding to commands does not have to be quick or immediate by an Iraqi. So if an American soldier orders an Iraqi to stop, he or she will do that at a slow pace, not immediately.

Delay/tardiness is the norm, not the exception. A high official may be scheduled for a meeting with his constituents at 9:00, but will show up at 10:00. His speech may be extended for more than one hour, of an oratory style, and contain many slogans.

■ Salem: What's the time now?	■ salem: sa'a baish hassa?	:	
Riyadh: It's 1:30 PM.	■ riyaDh: sa'a waHda w-nu\$ ba'd	:	•
Salem: Can I see you at 4:00 PM?	el-Dhuhur.		
Riyadh: God willing!	salem: agdar ashoofak es-sa'a		
	arba'a el-'a\$er?	•	_
	■ <i>riyaDh:</i> in sha-allah.		
		:	

Iraqi: What time is it? American: It is quarter to 9:00. Iraqi: What time does the curfew start? American: 11:00 o'clock PM. Iraqi: Thank you.	' <b>eraqi</b> : sa'a baish? <b>amreeki</b> : sa'a tis'a il-la robu'. ' <b>eraqi</b> : shwakket man'a el tajawwel? <b>amreeki</b> : sa'a da'sh bil-lail. ' <b>eraqi</b> : shukran.	: : :
		:

American: Do you need anything? Iraqi: I am here for an interview. American: For what job? Iraqi: Interpreter. American: Next Sunday at 10:00 a.m. Iraqi: Thanks.	amreeki: treed shee? 'eraqi: aani hna lel-muqabala. amreeki: li-ay shughul? 'eraqi: mutarjim. amreeki: el-aHad el-jay, sa'a 'ashra es-SubuH. 'eraqi: shukran.	10	: : : : :	
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American Soldier: Were you in this area when the explosion in the police station happened?	jundi amreeki: inta chinit hna lamman Saar il-infijar b-markaz ish-shrTa?	:
<ul> <li>Iraqi: Yes.</li> <li>American Soldier: What time was it?</li> <li>Iraqi: Around 7:00 p.m., after sunset.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: ee.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: sa'a baish chanet?</li> <li>'eraqi: Hawali es-sa'a sab'a el-maghreb.</li> </ul>	

#### **Exercises on Scenario 3**

Answer the following questions in (romanized	a) Irac	11 dialect.
--	---------	-------------

1. What time did you have dinner yesterday?
2. When did you arrive in class today?
3. What time do you usually go to bed?
4. What time did you go to bed yesterday?
5. At what time do you usually leave class?

#### > Fill in the spaces with romanized responses.

•	It is 7:00 p.m.	(after sunset	prayer)	).

\_\_\_\_\_\_

■ It is 6:30 a.m.

· -----

■ It is 4:15 (afternoon).

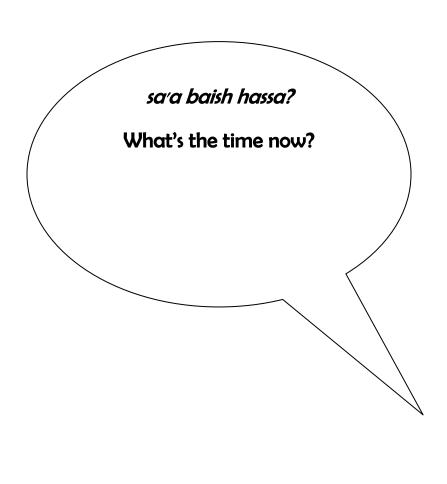
I ------

It is now 12:00 noon.

**-----**

■ It is now 8:30 (after supper).

I -----



### **Family Members**

# Scenario 4

The Iraqi family, like any Middle Eastern family, is an extended one. The father *abb*, mother *umm* and son/*ibin* and daughter/*binit*. The uncles, aunts, cousins and nephews each have a special Arabic word that specifies their relationship.

The traditional Iraqi home may seem quite private by Western standards. If the family lives in a private house, it probably sits sheltered behind a high wall. Even if the family lives in an apartment, the family jealously guards its privacy.



U.S. Army Photo

<ul><li>Where is your cousin (son of maternal aunt) Haidar?</li><li>My cousin is detained.</li></ul>	<ul><li>wain ibin Khaltak Haidar?</li><li>ibin Khalti mu'taqal.</li></ul>	
--	---	--

Iraqi: My father went with (the) grandmother to the doctor.	<ul> <li>abooya raaH wiyya el-Hijjeyya lil- Tabeeb.</li> </ul>	•
American: What's wrong with her? (I wish her safety).	shbeeha? slamat-ha.	•

<ul> <li>American: What is your name?</li> <li>Iraqi: My name is Jasem.</li> <li>American: And who is this person with you?</li> <li>Iraqi: This is my brother Amer.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: shismak?</li> <li>'eraqi: aani ismi jasim.</li> <li>amreeki: w-meno haZa wiyyak?</li> <li>'eraqi: haZa aKhooya 'amer.</li> </ul>	: :	
		:	■,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Note that you can ask for someone's name by saying either, "shismak" or shenu ismak". Both expressions are ways to ask for a male's name. To ask for a female's name you should say, "shenu ismich" or "shismich?".

<ul> <li>Iraqi: This is my brother Ahmed.</li> <li>American: And who is this?</li> <li>Iraqi: This is his wife Laila.</li> <li>American: Who is this boy?</li> <li>Iraq: This is their son Ali.</li> <li>American: God bless them! Nice to meet you.</li> </ul>	'eraqi: haZa aKhooya aHmad. amreeki: w-meno haZi? 'eraqi: haZi marta layla. amreeki: w-meno haZa el-walad? 'eraqi: haZa ibin-hum 'ali. amreeki: ma-sha-allah! furSa sa'eeda.	·	; ; ; ;	•
---	--	---	------------------	---

<ul><li>My uncle (Sir), we want to search</li></ul>	<ul> <li>'ammi<sup>5</sup> nreed nfattish baitak.</li> </ul>	_	
your house.	<ul><li>inteDhiroo barra shwayya marti</li></ul>		
<ul><li>Wait outside for a while, my wife</li></ul>	w-banati jawwa, Khalli inTee-	( ) <b>-</b>	J
and daughters are inside. Let me	hum Khabar.		
alert them (update them).		·	

 $<sup>^{5}\,</sup>$  \*'ammi literally means paternal uncle. However it is used to respectfully address an older person.

match the Arabic words or phrases with the English. Use your lexical aids and the alphabet chart.

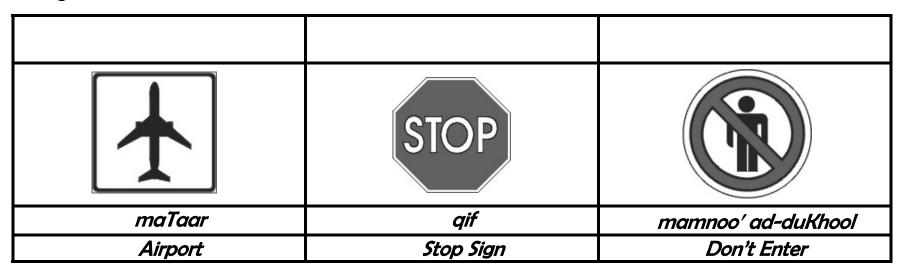
а	Girl
b	My male cousin (of paternal aunt)
С	Mother
d	Son
е	My male cousin (of paternal uncle)
f	Grandmother/Old woman
g	My female cousin (of maternal uncle)
h	My uncle (paternal)
i	My uncle (maternal)

'ammi		1
Khaali		2
bint (bit)	( )	3
ibin		4
bit Khaali		5
ibin 'amti		6
Hijjeyya		7
ibin 'ammi		8
umm		9

#### Role Play

Divide the class in pairs. Ask your colleague for information about his/her family. You are still in Iraq.

### **☐** Signs



.W.C مرحاض نساء		
merHaDh nissaa	maHaTat banzeen	mawqif ba\$
Women's Restroom	Gas Station	Bus Stop

.c. مرحاض رجال	الطريق مسدود	ممنوع التدخين
	ROAD CLOSED AHEAD	
merHaDh rijal	at-Tareeq masdood	mamnoo' it-tadKheen
Men's Restroom	Road Closed	No Smoking

مدرسة	ممنوع الوقوف	سكة حديد
madrasa	mamnoo' el-woqoof	sekkat Hadeed
School	No Parking	Railroad

ممنوع التصوير	دائرة بريد	ممنوع الدوران
mamnoo' at-ta\$weer	daa-erat bareed	mamnoo' ed-dawaran
No Photos	Post Office	No U-Turn

#### **♀** ■ **Read** the following signs out loud.

### **Al Mansour Street**

shari' el-manSour

### Al Shafaa Hospital

mustashfa el-shafaa

### IL Imam IL-A'Dham Mosque

jame' el-imam el-a'Dham



C Aramco Services Company



U.S. Army photo

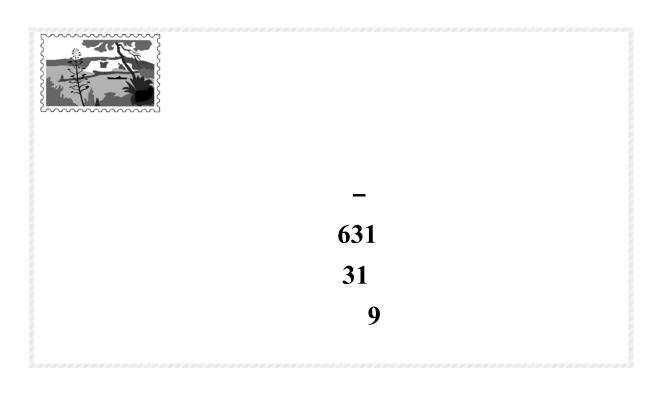


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#### **Directions I**

#### Scenario 5

House Address. In most cities, roads are named and numbered. The address of a house is read from right to left.



Line 1: The recipient's name.

Line 2: The City and the District.

Line 3: The name of the neighbrhood.

Line 4: The street/the house number.

<ul> <li>American: What sign is this?</li> <li>Iraqi: It is a traffic signal.</li> <li>American: And what it mean?</li> <li>Iraqi: It is a stop sign.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: shenu haZa?</li> <li>'eraqi: hi esharat el-moroor.</li> <li>amreeki: esh ta'ni?</li> <li>'eraqi: hi nooqTat wuqoof.</li> </ul>	:	•
		· :	-

<ul> <li>American Soldier: Please, how do I go to Al-Hussain Mosque?</li> <li>Iraqi: Go straight to the end of the street.         <ul> <li>Turn left on El Rasheed Street.</li> <li>You will see a stop sign.</li> </ul> </li> <li>American Soldier: And where do I go after that?</li> <li>Iraqi: Turn right. You will see a big (high) building. The mosque is in front of it.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: min faDhlak shloan arooH li-jame' el Hussain?</li> <li>'eraqi: rooH gubal li-nihayet eshshari' daiwer yisra 'ala shari' errasheed. raaH tshoof esharat woqoof.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: w- ba'dain wain arooH?</li> <li>'eraqi: daiwer yimna. raaH tshoof binaya 'alya, w el-jame' ySeer gbalha.</li> </ul>	
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<ul> <li>Mike: Please (May God keep you), tell me where Al-Rasheed Street is.</li> <li>Passerby: Go straight, until you get to Al-Tahreer Square.</li> <li>Mike: And then?</li> <li>Passerby: Then turn to the right.</li> <li>Mike: Thank you.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>mike: allah yKhalleek, golli wain shari' ir-rasheed?</li> <li>'aberil-Tareeq: rooH gubal, ila-an tejeek saHat at-taHreer.</li> <li>mike: w- ba'dain?</li> <li>'aberil-Tareeq: w- ba'dain daiwer yimna.</li> <li>mike: shukran.</li> </ul>	: • : •	
		: •	

American Soldier: Excuse me, brother, where is the police station?	jundi amreeki: 'afwan aKhi, wain markaz ish-shurTa?	· ·	•
<ul> <li>Iraqi: Next to Al-Imam Moosa el</li></ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: yam jami' el-imam moosa</li></ul>	. :	•
Kadhum Mosque. <li>American Soldier: Thank you.</li>	el- kaDhum. <li>jundi amreeki: shukran.</li>	. :	

## © Listen to the following Iraqi expressions or sentences, and then MATCH each Iraqi expression with the correct translation in English.

а	Turn to the left.	shloan arooH?	1
b	Turn to the right.	wain arooH?	2
С	Turn after the hotel.	daiwer yisra.	3
d	What's the name of this street?	golli.	4
е	Tell me.	rooH gubal.	5
f	Where do I go?	daiwer yimna.	6
g	How do I get there?	daiwer ba'd el-funduq.	7
h	Go straight.	shisma haZa ish-shari'?	8

#### Role Play

Divide the class in pairs. You want to go to a certain destination. Ask your colleague about directions from your school to the market, the post office, etc.

#### Directions II

#### Scenario 6

One of the signs you may see in Iraq is the Red Crescent. This is the Islamic version of the Red Cross. It indicates medical issues.

Flags. Flags on houses are common ways for Iraqis to express themselves. A plain black flag indicates the loss of a family member. A black flag with white lettering indicates a Shiia who is sad about the martyrdom of his religion's founder, Imam Hussain. A plain white flag indicates that a person at that home has just completed a visit to Mecca. A green flag indicates that a person at that home had just returned from visiting a holy grave sight.

Mosque Indications. Mosques tend to have green domes, a single high tower, and a crescent shaped symbol. These are places of prayer.



USMC Photo

Al	Jamhooreyya	<b>Bridge</b>
	iier ii iambaarau	

jisr ij-jomhooreyya

### Al Saadoun Street

shari' is-sa'doon

### Do not pass

mamnoo' el-moroor

😭 🔛 🗣 Exchange 21 (An American soldier asks an Iraqi citizen about the location of Al Saadoun Street) American Soldier: Where is Al • *jundi amreeki*: wain Sayer shari' Saadoun Street? is-sa'doon? ■ Iraqi: Go straight, cross Al-• 'eraqi: tiTla' gubal, tu'bur jisr ijjumhooreyya Bridge until you iomhooreyya, ila an toSal saHat reach Al TaHreer Square. It is it-taHreer, tlageeh hnak yam esthere next to the square. saHa. 😭 🕮 🗣 Exchange 22 (An American soldier asks an Iraqi citizen for directions to Hajj Abdel Raheem's house) American Soldier: Where is jundi amreeki: wain bait Hajji Haiii Raheem's house? raHeem? ■ Iraqi: Go straight, then you will • 'eragi: iTla' gubal w-ba'dain tijeek reach a square, go left. filka, rooH yisra. American Soldier: Then what? • *iundi amreeki*: w-ba'dain? Iraai: The people will direct 'eragi: in-nas humma ydellouk. you. **№** Exchange 23 (An American asks an Iraqi for directions to the hospital) American: Can you tell me where • amreeki: tigdar tqolli wain is Al-Karrada Hospital located? mustashfa el-karrada? Iraai: Yes, turn left. 'eragi: ee, daiwer yisra. **American**: Then what? amreeki: w ba'dain? **Iragi**: The hospital will be in front 'eragi: el- mustashfa tSeer gbalak. of you.

American: Where is the Green Zone?	amreeki: wain el-manTaqa el- KhaDhra?		:	•
<ul><li>Policeman: Go straight and turn right.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>shurTi: iTla' gubal w-daiwer</li> <li>'yimna.</li> </ul>		:	•
<ul><li>American: Then what?</li><li>Policeman: Turn left and go</li></ul>	■ amreeki: w-ba'dain.	•	:	•
straight.  • American: Thank you.	<ul> <li>shurTi: daiwer yisra w-iTla' gubal.</li> <li>amreeki: shukran.</li> </ul>		:	•
American, mank you.		•	:	•

<ul> <li>Iraqi: What are you going to teach us today?</li> <li>American: How to read a map.</li> <li>Iraqi: What is the use of it?</li> <li>American: To find our location on the map.</li> <li>Iraqi: Thank you.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: shraaH t'allemna el-yom?</li> <li>amreeki: shloan neqra KhareeTa.</li> <li>'eraqi: shenu el-fayda minha?.</li> <li>amreeki: nilgi mukanna 'al-KhareeTa.</li> <li>'eraqi: shukran.</li> </ul>	
n aqui maint you		. : •

 $\mathbf{\Omega} \succeq \mathbf{L}$  isten to the following sentences, then transliterate.

Romanization	Iraqi Dialect
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5

#### Role Play

- a. You want to go to a restaurant for dinner today. Ask your classmate about directions. Each will speak three times. Exchange roles.
- b. Your classmate mentioned to you that he/she knows a good shopping center near your current location. Ask him/her for directions. Each will speak three times. Exchange roles.

#### **C** Culture

#### **Family Life**

Nothing matters more to an Iraqi than the protection and honor of his family. He will go to any length to safeguard his family's integrity. Family, in the Iraqi sense, goes far beyond the nuclear confines of mom, dad, and two kids. Most Iraqi families have several children. It is not uncommon to find a family with 5 or 10 children.

Every culture has its own superstitions, including Iraqi culture. One popular belief is that you should not admire or compliment a man's children unless you qualify that admiration or compliment with the expression "ma sha allah" (May God protect him). The reason is that if you call attention to the fine features of a child, you are alerting the evil eye, who will then come to harm the child.

#### Exchange 1:

Iraqi: haZa ibni aHmad. (This is my son Ahmad.)
Soldier: ma sha allah. (may God protect him.)

And while we are on the subject of admiration, do not admire or compliment an Iraqi's possessions, because he will turn right around and give them to you! If you accidentally forget this rule, and the Iraqi offers you the shirt off his back, **thank him and politely refuse.** 

#### Exchange 2:

**Soldier**: *qameeSak Hilu*. (Your shirt is nice.)

Iraqi: igbal, bil-'urDha. (Please accept it, it's yours.)

**Soldier**: *laa, shukran, mabrouk 'alaik*. (No, thank you, it's yours.)

#### **Proper Interaction with Iraqi Women**

First, how to address a woman respectfully? Address an older woman, say one older than 50 years old, as *Hijjeyya*. This is sort of like calling her "ma'am", but even more respectful. Call a younger woman *uKhti*, which literally means "my sister," but is taken to mean "miss" or "ma'am". Another word is *sit*, meaning "ma'am", which is used in the office environment. If you are a male soldier you should not speak to any Iraqi woman unless she is accompanied by a male member of her family. It would be far, far better to find a female coalition soldier to do the talking. This way, you **protect the honor of the woman**. However, if there is no female

soldier to address the Iraqi woman, the best thing is for the male soldier to address himself to the male family member of the Iraqi woman, *not* to the Iraqi woman directly.

#### Exchange 1:

**Soldier**: *uKhti, haweetich bala zaHma.* (Ma'am, your ID, please.)

Iraqi woman: ma'indi hawiyya. (I haven't got ID.)

Do not place males and females into the same group if they are not related. For example, if you are guarding a checkpoint and you order the passengers to get off the bus to check their documents, try to lead the males into one group and the females into another group, but allow families to stay together. **Do not bunch unrelated males and females together.** 

If you are a male soldier, **absolutely do not touch Iraqi women.** If you must check a woman, then find a female soldier to do it. If you are a male soldier and you touch an Iraqi woman, there could be lethal consequences for her. And for you!

If you are a male, do not ask an Iraqi man "How is your wife?" or "How is your sister?" or "How is your daughter?" or "How is your mother?" Just ask "How is your family?" If you are a female, you can feel free to ask about the females in the family.

#### Exchange 2:

**Soldier**: *shloanak*, *shloan el-ahal*? (How are you, how's the family?)

Iragi: al-Hamdu lillah, zaineen, shukran. (Thank God, they are fine, thanks.)

#### Addressing Men

Address a man who is 60 or older *Hajji* or 'ammo. You can use the word ustaZ or sayyid (Mr. or sir) with other men and in the office environment. Whenever you address a man, if he is standing up, you must also stand up to speak with him. This particularly holds true when the man is a dignitary, elder, or other VIP. In addition, when you are standing and talking with someone, do not keep your hands in your pockets. It is rude. Even to keep one hand in the pocket is unacceptable. Also, if you offer to drive an Iraqi man somewhere, gesture for him to take the front passenger seat, rather than the back seat. He will appreciate that considerably.

#### Exchange:

Soldier: tfaDhal iS'ad. (Please climb aboard.)

Iragi: laa, tfaDhal inta el-awwal. (No, please, after you.)

#### Traffic Jams:

The streets of Baghdad are choking with traffic. Traffic jams can prove to be not only an annoyance but also a death trap. The enemy would like nothing better than to trap coalition soldiers in a traffic jam to become stationary targets... sitting ducks. Therefore, coalition soldiers must extricate themselves from traffic jams quickly and firmly, but politely. Obscene language will be counter-productive. Instead, use tactful, respectful language: it works much better. There will be no exchange here, just commands:

#### Command:

raja-an inTi Tareeq. (Please give way.)

Or

raja-an waKhir sayyartak. (Please pull over.)

Or

raja-an Khalli es-sayyara el-'askariyya tfoot. (Please let the military vehicle pass.)

#### Processions:

When you see a procession of faithful Shiite Muslims on the street, either in a funeral procession or in some other religious gathering, do not interfere. Just stand aside and show respect. There is a Shiite holiday called "'ashura" that goes on for several days, during which many people mourn the martyrdom of Hussain. You might see some of them actually hitting themselves with chains and shedding their own blood. Do not laugh or scorn. Just watch respectfully.

#### **Exchange:**

**Soldier**: shenu hal-mawkib? (What is this procession all about?)

Iraqi Shiite: il-yom 'ashura, maqtal il-imam il-Hussain. (Today is 'ashura, the day of Imam Hussain's martyrdom.)

### Glossary: Part I

Keys used for abbreviation Singular → S. Plural → P. Masculine → M.

Feminine  $\rightarrow$  F.

Romanization	English
'aali / 'aalya	high
'afwan	excuse me, you are welcome, please
'alaama	sign
'ammi / 'ammo	my uncle (paternal)
'aSer	late afternoon
'ashra	10
<sup>'</sup> eraqi	Iraqi
'indak il'aafya	may you have health
'ishreen	20
aani	1

aani zain	I am fine
abouya	my father
ahlan wa-sahlan	the pleasure is mine
aKhDhar (S.M.)/ KhaDhra (S.F.)	green
аКhооуа	my brother
alfain w-arba'-miya w-tis'a w-thmaneen	2489
alif w-sitta w-sab'een	1076
allah yKhalleek	please (may God keep you)
allah ysalmak	may God keep you safe
amreeki	American
arba'a	4
arba'ta'sh	14
arooH	I go
ay-shee	anything
ba'd	after
ba'dain	after that

ba'd el-Dhuhur / or el-'a\$er	afternoon
ba'd il 'asha	after dinner
ba'd il-ghada	after lunch
ba'd il riyoog	after breakfast
bait	house
baitak	your house
banati	my daughters
barra	outside
bil-lail	at night
binaya	building
bint (bit)	girl
bit Khaali	my female cousin (of maternal uncle)
chinit/chanoo (S.M.&F. / P.M.&F.)	I was/they were
cham	how many
da'sh	11
daar	house

daiwer	turn
Dhuhur	noon
el-aHad	Sunday
el-ahal	the family
eshara	sign
esharat el-moroor	traffic signal
es-sa'a tis'a	it is 9 o'clock
es-salamu 'aley-kum	peace be upon you
ee	yes
fajer	dawn
Fayda (noun)	use
filka	a square
funduq	hotel
furSa sa'eda	nice to meet you
gahwa	café/coffee
golli	tell me

gubal	straight
Hajji	grandfather (old man)
Hijjeyya	grandmother (old woman)
Hamdillah 'as-salama	thank God for your safety
Hawali	about
haweyya	ID
Haweytak (S.M.)	your ID
Hayat-kum el-baqya. shukran!	May you live long, thanks! (said in response to,"my condolences")
haZa (M)	this
haZi(F)	this
haZola	those
hijmoo	dashed into/attacked
Нкоотеууа	governmental
hna	here
hnak	there
ibin	son

ibin 'amti	my male cousin (of paternal aunt)
ibin 'ammi	my male cousin (of paternal uncle)
ibin-hum	their son
ibin Khaltak	your cousin (of maternal aunt)
il-baqeyya b-Hayat-kum	my condolences (to you all)
il-baqeyya	the remainder
il-baqya	the everlasting
infijar	explosion
in-nas	the people
inta el-awwal	you first
inteDhiroo	wait ( imperative plural)
inTee-hum Khabar	alert them (update them)
inTee-hum	give them
ish-shurTa	the police
ismak	your name
ismi	my name

iTla′ gubal	go straight
jame'	mosque
jarHa	injured
jawwa	inside
jay	next
jisr	bridge
jundi	soldier
KhaDhra	green
Khaali	my uncle (maternal)
Khalli (Imperative S.M.)	let
Khaltak	your maternal aunt
Khamsa	5
KhareeTa	тар
Khmu\$Ta'sh	15
kul-hum	all of them
laa	no

laish	why
lel-muqabala	for an interview
li-nihayet	to the end of
madrasa	school
maghreb	sunset
maHalla	neighborhood
maHatat banzeen	gas station
maktab bareed	post office
mamnoo' ad-duKhool	don't enter
mamnoo' el-dawaran	no U-turn
mamnoo' el-moroor	do not pass
mamnoo' el-wogoof	no parking
ma-mistalmeen	they have not received
man'a el tajawwel	curfew
manTaqa	area
markaz	station/center

marta	his wife
maTaar	airport
mawqif ba\$	bus stop
meno	who
merHaDh nissaa	women's restroom
	men's restroom
merHaDh rijal	
min-ha	from it/from her
min faDhlak	please
miya w-Khamsa w-'ishreen	125
miya w-KhmuSTa'sh	115
moDhahara	demonstration
moo sharT	it's not necessary
mu'taqal	detained/detention center
mubasharatan	right a way or directly
mukan-na	our location/our place
muntazah	park

muSabeen	injured
musabeen	injurea
musallaHeen	armed men
mustashfa	hospital
mutarjim	interpreter
nfattish	we search
nilgi	to find
nreed	we want
nuqTat woqoof	stop sign
qanabul yadaweyya /qanabel	grenade/s
Qeraat KhareeTa	reading a map
qif	stop (imperative)
гааН	he went
rashasha / rashashaat	machine gun/s
raatib/rawaatib	salary/salaries
rooH gubal	go straight
sa'a baish hassa	What time is it?

sab'a	7
sab'a w-tlatheen	37
SabaH el-khair	good morning
SabaH el-noor sab	good morning
Sab'-miya w-KhmuSTa'sh	715
saHa	square/open area
salamat-ha	(I wish) her safety
sayyid	Sir
sbaTa'sh	17
sekkat Hadeed	railroad
shari'	street
shayleen	they carry
shbeeha	what's wrong with her
shgad	how many
shifit	I saw/did you see?
shismak	What is your name?

shloan	how
shloan arooH	How do I get there?
shloan-kum (P.)	How are you? (plural)
shenu	what
shenu hi el-'alaama	What sign is this?
shughul	job
shukran	thank you
shraaH t'allemna	What are you teaching us?
sh-waket	what time
shwayya	for a while
sitt-miya w-sitta w-ʻishreen	626
sitta	6
sitta w-arba'een	46
sitTa'sh	16
slaH	weapon
soog	market

SubuH	morning
Tabeeb	doctor
Tal'een	They are getting out.
Tal'een moDhahara	They are going on demonstration.
thmania	8
thman-talaf w mittain w-arba'a w-'ishreen	8224
thmunTa'sh	18
thna'sh	12
thnain	2
thnain w-'ishreen	22
tigdar tqolli	can you tell me
tis'a	9
tis'a w-sab'een	79
tlatha	3
tlageeh	you will find it
tlatha w-ʻishreen	23

tlaTa'sh alif w-sab'-miya w-sitteen	13760
tlatTa'sh	13
treed	do you need
trooH	you will go
tSaTa'sh	19
tsharrafna	pleased to meet you
tshoof	see
umm	mother
ustaZ	Mr. and
W	and
waHid	1
wain	where
waina	Where is he?
wain arooH	Where do I go?
walad/weled	boy/s
w-'aley-kum es-salam	and peace be upon you, too

wiyyak	with you
w-meno haZa wiyyak	And who is this person with you?
yam	next to
ydellouk	will inform you
yimna	right
yishtaghloon	they are working
yisra	left
yom	day
ySeer gbalha	in front of it
zoqaaq	street

# Objectives: Part II Geography

#### After mastering Part Two the student will be able to:

- Follow up on weather reports, changes in weather, and seasons of the year.
- Recognize the days of the week, the working days, and the day off (Friday).
- Identify the months of the year according to the Gregorian calendar as well as religious and national holidays.
- Develop a general awareness of activities related to different days of the week or special observations during the month of Ramadan, etc.

#### Culture: Presenting of the following issues through scenarios and presentations:

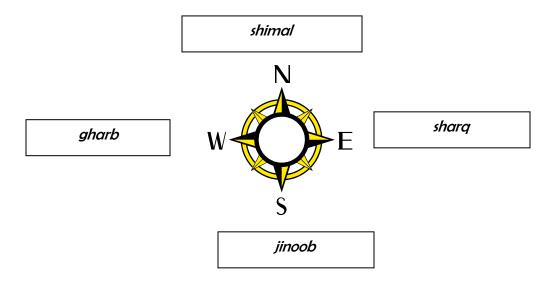
- Proper Etiquette
- Exchanging Gifts
- Hospitality
- Tribal Traditions

#### Part II

#### Weather and Seasons

#### Scenario 7

The weather in Iraq is usually dry and dusty. The summer is extremely hot, while autumn is mild and winter is cold, with snow falling in the northern parts of Iraq. During spring the weather is temperate. The south is usually humid, but rain is rare. The dams built by Syria and Turkey have caused a shortage in water supply. Agriculture is suffering from lack of irrigation and rainfall. Moreover, the previous regime has drained the marshes that were a rich source of water, livestock, fish and birds.



Dα	rt	II
ru	ıı	••

#### Seasons

Winter	ish-sheta	
Spring	ir-raabee'	
Summer	iS-Saif	
Autumn	il-khareef	

#### **№** Exchange 26 (Changes in the weather)

<ul> <li>Mostafa: It is dusty today.</li> <li>Sate': Yesterday was good, sunny and clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>moSTafa: hal-yom mghabra.</li> <li>SaTe': il-barHa chanat Tayba w imSaHeyya.</li> </ul>	·	:	

Iraqi: The weather today is very nice. American: Yes. Iraqi: How is the weather tomorrow? American: Cold with lots of rain.	' <b>eraqi</b> : el-yom el-jow Hilu. <b>amreeki</b> : ee. ' <b>eraqi</b> : shloan el-jow baacher? <b>amreeki</b> : bared w muTar hwaya.	: :
		:

<ul> <li>Muhamed: Yesterday the weather was beautiful, and it wasn't very hot.</li> <li>Sate': Yes, but today the weather changed and got worse.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>muHamed: el-barHa chan el-jow Hilu w-ma-chanet Harra hwaya.</li> <li>saTe': ee, lakin hal-yom, tghayyar el jow, wSarat Harra.</li> </ul>	:	•
---	---	---	---

Match the Iraqi dialect with English.

B Match the had adject with English		
Summer	ish-sheta	
Autumn	ir-rabee′	
Winter	iS-Saif	
Spring	il-khareef	

> Translate the following questions into Iraqi dialect, and then use them to speak on the phone.

- 1. How is the weather today in Baghdad?
- 2. Did it rain yesterday?
- 3. Was it dusty yesterday?
- 4. Where does it snow in Iraq?
- 5. Is it too hot in Basra in summer?

## Days of the Week

## Scenario 8

The official working days in Iraq are Saturday to Thursday. The official working hours are 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Saturday is the first day of the week. Friday, the day of worship for Moslems, is the only day off. Christians are a minority who worship in churches on Sundays. Women are allowed to attend prayer in mosques, but they should be wearing *Hijab* and should be praying in a special place. The Friday prayer is typically observed around midday and an overflow of worshippers may be seen performing their prayes in the streets around the mosques.

## Days of the week

e-juma'a	el-Khamees	el-arbi'aa	el-thalathaa	el-ithnain	el-aHad	es-sabit
Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday

|--|

<ul> <li>Iraqi: It is Friday.</li> <li>American: Is tomorrow also a holiday?</li> <li>Iraqi: No, the Feast of Breaking</li> <li>Iraqi: No, Tomorrow also a holiday?</li> </ul>	<b>amreeki</b> : shenu el-yom? ' <b>eraqi</b> : el-yom juma'a. <b>amreeki</b> : w baacher hammaina 'oTla? ' <b>eraqi</b> : laa, 'eed el-fiTur yom el sabit el jay.	: : :	•
--	---	-------------	---

	American Soldier: Where is Hajji Muhammed? I need to talk with him. Iraqi: The Hajji Seif is now in the mosque, praying the Friday prayer.	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: wain Hajji mHammad? areed aHchi wiyyah.</li> <li>'eraqi: el- Hajji hassa bijjami', da- ySalli e-juma'a.</li> </ul>	:	: • :
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## **Exercises on Scenario 8**

**▶** Listen to the days of the week, then practice reading them.

e-juma ⁄a	el-Khamees	el-arbi ⁄aa	el-thalathaa	el-ithnain	el-aHad	es-sabit
Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday

## **\$** Speaking

Translate the following questions into Iraqi and then give the answers using romanization

1. What day do you usually go to the market?	
2. What day did you last see a movie?	
3. What day do Moslems usually go to the mosque?	
4. What day do you go on vacation?	
5. What day did you arrive here?	

## Months and Holidays

## Scenario 9

The Iraqis follow the Christian year, which matches the Gregorian calendar. In newspapers, both the *hijri* months as well as Christian months are used. The most important *hijri* months for Moslems are Ramadan and *zu el Hijja*. *Ramadan* is the month of fasting, the most holy month for Moslems. *Zu el Hijja* is the month when Moslems go on pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia.

The most important holidays are *eid al-aDhHa*, *eid al-fitur*, the Gregorian New Year, Prophet Muhammed's Birthday 'ashura and *eid al-nawrooz*. Christmas is celebrated by the Christian minorities of different denominations.

## **Important Obsevations in Iraq are:**

New Gregorian Year (no holiday)
Breaking of the Fast –at the end of Ramadan (3 days holiday)
Al Adha Feast -following Al Hajj to Mecca (4 days holiday)
Christmas on December 25 (holiday for Christians only)
Prophet Muhammed Birthday (no holiday)
Labor Day (holiday)

	( )					Syriac
Huzayran	ayar (myse)	neesan	aZaar	shbaT	kanoon ithaani	Syriac
June	May	April	March	February	January	Gregorian

						Syriac
kanoon al-awwal	tishreen ithaani	tishreen al-awwal	aylool	aab	tammooz	Syriac
December	November	October	September	August	July	Gregorian

<ul> <li>American Soldier: Happy holidays (happy returns of the holiday).</li> <li>Iraqi: Happy days to you too.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: kul 'eid w into b</li> <li>Khair.</li> <li>'eraqi: w into hammain.</li> </ul>	:	,	•
			: '	

<ul> <li>Iraqi: Please join us (at home).</li> <li>American Soldier: What for?</li> <li>Iraqi: I invite you to have (ifTar) with me.</li> <li>American Soldier: No thanks, I can't.</li> </ul>	' <b>eraqi</b> : tfaDhal wiyyana lil-bait. <b>jundi amreeki</b> : bya munasaba? ' <b>eraqi</b> : 'azmak 'al fiToor. <b>jundi amreeki</b> : laa shukran, ma- agdar.		: : :	
--	--	--	-------------	--

## **Exercises on Scenario 9**

						Syriac
tammooz	shbaT	kanoon al-awwal	aylool	tishreen al- awwal	aZaar	Syriac
						Gregorian
					( )	Syriac
aab	tishreen ithaani	Kanoon ithaani	neesan	Huzayran	ayar (myse)	Syriac
						Gregoriar

1. F	ill in	the	Gregorian	months.
------	--------	-----	-----------	---------

2.	With the help of a calendar for the current year, name the current Syriac month and today's day of the week.	

3. Practice saying	the following using the c	alendar: Nov 11, Jan 1	, October 22, March 21,	June 5, July 4, and August 31.
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## **C** Culture

## **Hospitality**

Sometimes you will work closely with Iraqi colleagues or counterparts. One day, they might bring food to the office, maybe sweets or something else, and offer them to you. It is best to accept a small amount graciously and with thanks. You should say shukran (thank you). Be mindful of the following:

- 1. Whereas in America, we would simply offer the plate of food and allow our guest to serve himself, the Iraqi, on the other hand, might offer you a piece of the food, using his right hand. Accept it. In fact, whenever it comes to some sort of interaction with the use of the hands, use your right hand.
- 2. This idea of accepting food applies when you are in known and trusted company. Do not buy food from street vendors.

## Exchange:

Iraqi host: tfaDhal. (Please have some.)

Soldier: shukran. (Thank you.)

If you are on break and eating a snack or a meal, and there are Iraqi kids or men very nearby, it would be a kind gesture to offer some of your food to the people. If you offer food only once, they will probably say no. So, you offer a second or even a third time, and then they might smile and accept your offer.

## Exchange:

**Soldier**: *tfaDhal!* (Please have some.) **Iragi**: *laa, shukran*. (No thanks.)

**Soldier**: tfaDhal, lazim takul! (Please have some; you've got to eat some!)

Iraqi: Zain shukran. (Thank you very much.)

## **Exchanging Gifts**

Iraqis, like virtually all other Arabs, are very generous about giving gifts. Exchanging gifts is one of life's pleasures. So you should be prepared to give gifts, because there's a good chance you will receive them. Bottom line: When an Iraqi gives you a gift, he is expecting a gift in return, though he will never actually say this out loud. The gift need not be ultra expensive. Do not expect the recipient to open the gift in front of you.

## Exchange:

Iraqi: tfaDhal. (This is for you.)

**Soldier**: *shenu haz-zaHma*. (You shouldn't have!)

Iraqi: fad hadeyya baseeTa / fad shee baSeeT. (It's just a little thing.)

**Soldier**: *shukran*. (Thank you)

## **Proper Etiquette**

You might be invited to the home of an Iraqi family. They will offer you a seat. Be mindful of how you sit down. Do not cross your legs, as this is considered rude in Iraqi society. It is especially rude to show the soles of the shoes: do not show the bottom of your shoes to anybody under any circumstances. If they serve you tea, do not ask for coffee! And if they serve coffee, do not ask for tea! And do not ask for sugar or milk. Just drink it as it is. It will probably be rather sweet. Do not ask for a second cup. In fact, the way to signal that you do *not* want a second cup is to put your right hand, palm down, over the top of the cup.

## Exchange:

Iraqi: tfaDhal ishrab chai/gahwa. (Please drink [tea/coffee])

**Soldier**: *shukran*. (Thank you.)

## **Proper Language**

Many Iraqis are familiar with American slang words. For this reason, **do not use obscene language**. They will hear you, understand you, and take great offense.

## **Tribal Traditions**

If you are outside of the city, in a small village, for example, the tribal elder may invite you to a feast. Don't be surprised if a sheep is slaughterd, roasted and an enormous meal is prepared in your honor. They may spread all the serving plates full of food directly on the ground. Everybody sits around the food, on the ground, and eats without any forks, knives, spoons, or individual plates. The host will reach into the plate of meat with his right hand, and pull out the juiciest, most tender piece of meat and give it to you. He expects you to accept it. Remember, they are doing all this to honor you. If you refuse them, you dishonor them. Accept graciously and thank sincerely.

## Glossary: Part II

## Keys used for abbreviation Singular $\rightarrow$ S.

Plural  $\rightarrow$  P.

Masculine  $\rightarrow$  M.

Feminine  $\rightarrow$  F.

Romanization	English
'azmak 'al-fiToor	I invite you to have (iftar) with me.
'eed el-fiTur.	the Feast of Breaking the Ramadan Fast
'oTla	holiday
aab	August
аНсhi	I speak
areed	I need
ayar	Мау
aylool	September
ayyamak sa'eeda	I wish you happy days
aZaar	March
baacher	tomorrow

bared	cold
bianha	it looks
bya munasaba	what for
chanat	she/it was
chanat 'idna	we had
damm	blood
da- ySalli	he is praying
el-aHad	Sunday
el-arbi'aa	Wednesday
el-faat	last
el-ithnain	Monday
el-jay	next
e-juma'a	Friday
el-Khamees	Thursday
es-sabit	Saturday
el-thalathaa	Tuesday

fad hadeyya baseeTa / fad shee baseeT	it's just a little thing
Fayda 9noun)	use /benefit
filim	movie
ghraaDh	things / stuff
giddaam	in front of
Hajji	old man
hal-yom	today
hammaina	also
Harra	hot
hassa	now
Hilu /Hilwa (S. M. & F.)	nice
Huzayran	June
hwaya	lots of
il-barHa	yesterday
il-Khareef(season)	autumn
ir-rabee' (season)	spring

iS'ad (imperative S.M.)	climb aboard
ish-sheta (season)	winter
ishrab (imperative S.M.)	drink (imperative)
iS-Saif (season)	summer
janaza	funeral
jow	weather
Kanoon al-awwal	December
kanoon ithaani	January
Kharoof /khorfaan (M.S.& P.)	sheep
kullish	very
lazim takul	you've got to eat some
ma agdar	I can't
mghabra (S. F.)	dusty
mareeDh/mareeDha (S. M. /F.)	sick
mSaHeyya (S. F.)	clear
muTar (noun)	rain

nayem	resting / sleeping
neesan (month)	April
Salat	prayer
sh'ajab	how come
shbaT (month)	February
tammooz (month)	July
Tayeb/Tayba (S.M./F.)	good
tfaDhal wiyyana lil-bait (imperative S.M.)	please join us (at home)
tfaDhal (imperative S.M.)	please have some
tghayyar	He / it changed
tishreen al-awwal (month)	October
tishreen i-thani (month)	November
Trab (noun)	dust
wiyyana	with us

## Objectives: Part III Military Issues

## After mastering Part Three the student will be able to:

- Develop an understanding of Iraqi military ranks and formations
- Identify the names of Iraqi weapons that are still being used
- Comprehend and give a description of a person
- Comprehend and give a description of a place
- Conduct interrogations of POWs
- Conduct interrogations of civilians

Culture: Presenting of the following issues through scenarios and presentations:

- Firing Rifles
- Dress Code

## Part III

## Military Issues I

The role of the Coalition Forces in Iraq was initially the liberation of Iraq from the previous regime. The fall of the regime was later followed by the arrest of the previous ruler. The focus of the Coalition Forces now, after handing authority to the Iraqi Government, is rebuilding Iraq, establishing a democracy for the Iraqi people, and restoring security. The American soldier, meanwhile, has a tremendous task to do. He/she participates in many actions leading to the above mentioned outcomes while addressing his/her military duties. Some of those duties are interrogating insurgents or POW's, training Iraqis on the use of weapons, and establishing order and security.

## Military Rank

## Second Lieutenant First Lieutenant Captain English Private First Class Sergeant Major Corporal

# Pronunciation JUUN-dee ow-wal a'-REEF Sergeant ra-QEEB ra-QEEB ow-wal

## lee-wa'

## English Major Lieutenant Colonel Colonel Brigadier General Major General

## Pronunciation RA-i'd moo-KUD-dam a'-QUEED a'-MEED

# moo-LA-zim moo-LA-zim ow-wal na-QEEB

Commissioned Officers

Muqaddam	• **	Lieutenant Colonel
Raid	•	Major
Naqib	• ***	Captain
Mulazim Awwal	• **	1st Lieutenant
Mulazim	• *	J.S. Equivalent 2nd Lieutenant
Iraqi Army, Air Force and Navy	Army and Air Force	U.S. Equivalent

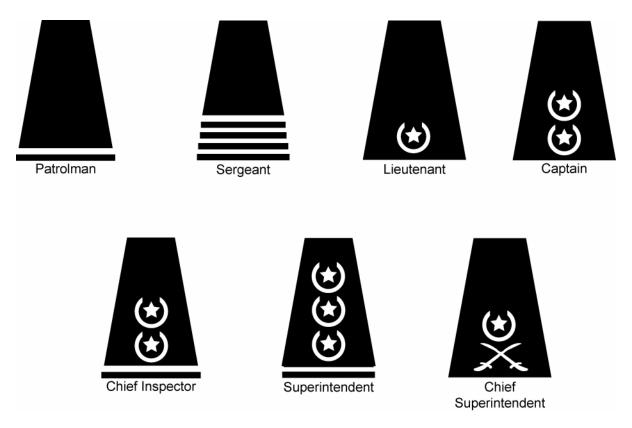
Mushir	• *3	General of the Army
Gariq Awwal	•#**X	General
Fariq	• # *×	Lieutenant General
Liwa	• *	Major General
Amid	• # *	Brigadier General
Aqid	• # **	Colonel

# Enlisted Personnel & Warrant Officers

	Jundi	Jundi Awwal	Naib Arif	Arif	Rais Urafa
Army and Air Force					
U.S. Army Equivalent	Private	Private 1st Class	Corporal	Sergeant	Staff Sergeant
U.S. Air Force Equivalent	Airman	Airman 1st Class	Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Technical Sergeant

N/A N/A
Master Sergeant
Sergeant   Major
Senior Master   Chief Master
Sergeant Sergeant

## ☐ Iraqi Police Service Ranks



## ☐ Iraqi Police Service Table

Patrolman	shurTi dawriyya	شرطي دوريه
Sergeant	'areef	شرطي دوريه عريف
Lieutenant	mulazim	ملازم
Captain	nageeb	نقیب مفتّش
Inspector	mufattesh	
Chief Inspector	ra- ees mufattesheen	رئيس مفتشين
Superintendent	mudeer shurTa	مدیر شرطه
Chief Superintendent	na-eb al-shurTa al-'aam	مدير الشرطه العام
MAJ	ra- id	رائد
LTC	muqaddam	مقدّم
COL	'ageed	عقيد
BG	'ameed	عميد
MG	liwaa	لواء
LTG	fareeq	فريق

## Military Ranks and Formations

## Scenario 10

As a result of defeating Saddam Hussain and discharging his army, an unknown number of civilians and soldiers escaped to the north of Baghdad, the capital. They fled to the middle provinces and cities, e.g. Tikrit, Fallujah, Ramadi and Baqubah, and toward Mosul in the north. They joined resistance groups or created their own organizations.

It is necessary for every American officer/soldier to know and recognize the Iraqi military ranks in Arabic.

The Iraqi Police Force has ranks similar to the Iraqi military ranks.

## 

American Officer: What is your rank,	DhabiT amreeki: shenu ritibtak rajaan?		
please?	DhabiT 'eraqi: ritibti naqeeb.		•
Iraqi officer: My rank is captain.	DhabiT amreeki: shukran.		:
American Officer: Thank you.			
		•	:

## 📦 🛄 🗣 Exchange 35 (An American soldier asks an Iraqi soldier about his rank)

Amer. Officer: What is your rank, please?	DhabiT amreeki: shenu ritbat al-aKh		
Iraqi officer: Sergeant.	rajaan?		•
Amer. Officer: Thank you.	DhabiT a'raqi: 'areef.		:
	DhabiT amreeki: shukran.		
		•	:

<ul> <li>Lieutenant: How are you, Sir?</li> <li>Captain: I am fine. What are you carrying in your hands?</li> <li>Lieutenant: Sir, I am carrying Iraqi papers and food.</li> <li>Captain: Thank you. Good bye.</li> <li>Lieutenant: You are welcome, Sir.</li> <li>mulazim: shloanak sayyidi?  neqeeb: aani zain, ish-shayel b-eedaik?  mulazim: sayyidi shayel jarayid 'eraqeyya, w akel. neqeeb: shukran, fee man illah.</li> <li>mulazim: hala beek, sayyidi.</li> </ul>
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## 🖟 🛄 🗣 Exchange 37 (An American senior officer asks an Iraqi counterpart about the hierarchy of Iraqi formations)

Lt. Col. Bob: Which one is bigger, the battalion or the company?	muqaddam bob: yahoo el-akbar el-kateeba loo el-sareyya?		:
<ul> <li>Col. Munther: The battalion is bigger than the company.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'aqeed munZer: el-kateeba akbar min el-sareyya.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Lt. Colonel Bob: Which one is bigger, the company or the</li> </ul>	muqaddam bob: el-sareyya akbar loo el-faSeel?		
platoon? • Col. Munther: The company is	<ul> <li>'aqeed munZer: el-sareyya akbar min el faSeel.</li> </ul>		•
bigger than the platoon.	mm er ruseer.	•	•

## **Exercises on Scenario 10**

	n to the following exchange and answer the questions.			
			:	-
		•	:	-
			:	-
			:	-
		•	:	•
1.	What were the two ranks mentioned?			
2.	What information did the first speaker report?			
3.	What orders was the first speaker asked to give and to whom?			

🛄 II. Read the following sentences in Iraqi dialect and match each with the appropriate translation.

<ul><li>Search three houses in the north.</li></ul>	•
	esh-shayel, wiyyak?
Is everything clear now?	
	ta'al wiyyaya raaH nfattish 'ala musallaHeen.
What are you carrying?	. 3
	fattishoo tlath byoot bish-shimal.
What's wrong with you?	•
	shako, shbeek?
<ul><li>Come with me, we will look for armed men.</li></ul>	•
	kul shee, tamam. hassa?

## Role Play:

From 'Exercise II' find the following verbs and use them as commands: Look for, go, come, stay, and search.

- a. Practice giving commands to one person.
- b. Practice giving commands to a group.

Command Form	Addressing one person	Addressing a group
LOOK FOR!		
GO!		
COME!		
STAY!		
SEARCH!		

## Weapons

## Scenario 11

## The Use of Weapons by Iraqis

The Iraqi people entered three wars during the rule of Saddam Hussain and his Baath Party. The Iran-Iraq War lasted eight years. The second war was the Gulf War and at that time Saddam occupied Kuwait. The third war was the liberation of the Iragi people from Saddam by the Coalition Forces headed by the United States.

During the past regime the majority of Iraqis were in the military and they were trained on the use of weapons. The military consisted of the Armed Forces, Special Forces and the National Guard. The fact that the majority of Iraqis know how to deal with weapons poses a threat to our forces.



USMC photo

## ⊕ Exchange 38 (An American CIA agent interrogates an Iraqi for information)

<ul> <li>Iraqi: I know someone who brought weapons into the area.</li> <li>American: When?</li> <li>Iraqi: Late at night.</li> <li>American: Thank you.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: aani a'ruf waHid jab         asleHa lil-welaya.</li> <li>amreeki: shwakket?</li> <li>'eraqi: tali el-lail.</li> <li>amreeki: ashkurak.</li> </ul>		: : :	•
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<ul> <li>Officer: What does raid mean?</li> <li>Soldier: Fast attack with small force.</li> <li>Officer: What is an ambush?</li> <li>Soldier: An ambush is a trap.</li> <li>Officer: Thanks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DhabiT: shenu ma'na ghara?</li> <li>jundi: hjoom saree' b-quwwa zghayyara.</li> <li>DhabiT: w-shenu el-kameen?</li> <li>jundi: el-kameen ya'ni maSyada.</li> <li>DhabiT: shukran.</li> </ul>	: : :	•
		. :	•

## ☐ Vocabulary of some Common Weapons in Iraq

<ul> <li>Machine Gun/s (klashinkof)</li> <li>Grenade/s</li> <li>Mine/s</li> <li>Pistol/s</li> <li>Bullet/s</li> <li>Rocket launcher/s</li> <li>Mortar/s</li> <li>Machine gun/s</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>bunduqeyya aaleyya         (klaashinkof) - banadeq</li> <li>rummanna - rummannaat         (qanabul yadaweyya)</li> <li>lughum - alghaam</li> <li>musaddas - musaddasaat</li> <li>riSaSah - riSaSaat</li> <li>qaZifa - qaZifaat SawareeKh</li> <li>hawan - hawanaat</li> <li>rashasha - rashashaat</li> </ul>	-( ) - • ( ) - • - • - • - • - • - •	
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<ul> <li>Lt: Could you tell me how many mortars we have in our platoon?</li> <li>Corporal: We have three mortars, sir.</li> <li>Lt: And how many machine guns?</li> <li>Corporal: Nine machine guns.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>mulazim: tigdar tqolli cham hawan 'idna bil-faSeel?</li> <li>'areef: sayyidi, 'idna tlath hawanat.</li> <li>mulazim: w cham rashasha?</li> </ul>	·	:	•
<ul> <li>Lt: And how many pistols?</li> <li>Corporal: Ten pistols.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'areef: tis' rashashaat.</li> <li>mulazim: w cham musaddas?</li> <li>'areef: 'ashr musaddasaat.</li> </ul>	·	: : :	•
		·	•	•

<b>Exercises on Scenario 11</b>					
□ I. Listen to the following exchange	ge and then answer the questions be	elow.			
				:	•
				:	•
				:	•
				:	•
1. Where were the w	veapons?				
••••••	••••••				
2. What kind of wea	pons were there?				
••••••	•••••				
<b>\$</b> II. How do you say the following	ng in Iraqi dialect? You may use r	omanization.			
6 machine guns	4 pistols	1 rocket launcher	10 granades		

## **Description I**

## ♦ Scenario 12

Giving details about a person, a place or a thing are extremely important for the American soldier. In some cases our troops will need to resort to Iraqi civilians in order to obtain descriptions pertaining to a certain incident or situation, such as a suspect in a shooting or a certain building where a suspect is hiding.



U.S. Army Photo

- American Soldier: Have you seen a man running?
- Iraqi: Yes.
- American Soldier: What does he look like?
- Iraqi: Tall young man, wearing a white robe and carrying a weapon.
- American Soldier: Thanks for your help.
- Iraqi: You are welcome.

- jundi amreeki: shifit fad rijjal da-yurkuDh?
- 'eraqi: ee, na'am.
- jundi amreeki: shloan shikla?
- 'eraqi: shab Taweel, labis dishdasha baiDha, w-shayel slaH.
- jundi amreeki: shukran lil musa'ada.
- 'eragi: 'afwan .

- . .
  - ·
    - . .
      - : •
- :
  - . ; •

<ul> <li>American Soldier: From where did those armed people come? And what were they wearing?</li> <li>Iraqi: They came from over there and were all wearing masks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: mnain Til'u haZola il-musallaHeen, w esh- chanu labseen?</li> <li>'eraqi: Til'u min-naka w chanu kul-hum mllathameen.</li> </ul>	:	
		•	

<ul> <li>American: Did you see the thief?</li> <li>Iraqi: Yes I did.</li> <li>American: Could you describe him to me?</li> <li>Iraqi: A tall guy, bald, wearing black jacket, and grey trousers.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: inta shifta lil-Harami?</li> <li>'eraqi: ee shifta?</li> <li>amreeki: tigdar toSifli yah?</li> <li>'eraqi: waHid Taweel, aSla', labis sitra suda w panTaroon riSaSi.</li> </ul>		: : :	
		•		

<ul> <li>American: Have you seen a man walking on the street?</li> <li>Iraqi: Yes.</li> <li>American: What does he look like?</li> <li>Iraqi: Young, short, wearing a black coat and carrying a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: shifit fad rijjal yimshi bish-shari'?</li> <li>'eraqi: ee.</li> <li>amreeki: shenu shakla?</li> <li>'eraqi: shab, gSayyir, labis qapooT aswad w shayel rashasha.</li> <li>amreeki: shukran.</li> </ul>	: . : :	
machine gun.  American: Thank you.		: . :	•

## **Exercises on Scenario 12**

Group the following words under the appropriate category and translate them into English:.

rac	аНоо	mllatham	dishdasha	rijjal	chanu	panTaroon	amreeki	baiDha	yurkuDh	jundi	walad

Clothes	Verb	People	Descriptive /Adjective

**●** Describe the person/s, place/s and thing/s you see in the pictures. **(4) (3) (2) (1)** 

## **Description II**

## Scenario 13

Description of places and areas are important for a soldier as they define a location. That description may help to get information or to interact with Iraqi citizens.

The following exchanges will demonstrate the use of various adjectives in context.



U.S. Army Photo

<ul> <li>Iraqi: "Selman Pak" is a very beautiful area.</li> <li>American Soldier: Where is it?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: "selman pak" manTaqa</li> <li>kullish Hilwa.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: wain heyya?</li> </ul>	" ; <b>■</b>
<ul><li>Iraqi: East of Baghdad.</li><li>American Soldier: What's in it?</li></ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: sharq Baghdad.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: shno beeha?</li> <li>'eraqi: montazah, w maT'am w</li> <li>soog lil-seyaHa.</li> </ul>	: •   . : •
<ul> <li>Iraqi: A park, a restaurant and a tourist market.</li> </ul>		: :

<ul> <li>American Soldier: Where is the Mukhtar's (neighborhood official) house?</li> <li>Iraqi: It is at the end of the street, an old house at the corner with two floors and a small garden in the front.</li> <li>American Soldier: Thanks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: wain Sayir bait il-muKhtaar?</li> <li>'eraqi: Sayir b-nihaayet ishari', bait rukun 'ateeg, Taabqain beeh, w giddama hadeeqa zghayyara.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: shukran.</li> </ul>	
		. :

## **Exercises on Scenario 13**

Match the Arabic short phrases with the English.

a.	It has a restaurant.		1
		bait zghayyar	
b.	small house		2
		bait 'ateeg	
c.	park		3
		Hadeeqa zghayyara	
d.	beautiful area		4
		manTaqa Hilwa	
e.	East of Baghdad		5
		soog lil-seyaHa	
f.	old house		6
		montazah	
g.	market for tourism		7
		beeha mat'am	
h.	small garden		8
		Tabeqain	
i.	two floors		9
		sharq baghdad	

## Interrogation

## Scenario 14

Interrogating prisoners of war poses a serious challenge. Nevertheless, interrogation is a vital source of intelligence. By interrogating prisoners of war it is possible to gain valuable information about the enemy's current as well as future activities.



USMC Photo

#### **№** Exchange 47 (An Interrogation of an Iraqi POW by a security officer)

<ul> <li>American Soldier: Do you speak         <ul> <li>English?</li> <li>Iraqi POW: No, I don't know.</li> <li>American Soldier: What's your name?</li> <li>Iraqi POW: My name is Hussain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: tiHchi ingleezi?</li> <li>aseer 'eraqi: laa ma-a'ruf.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: shismak?</li> <li>aseer 'eraqi: ismi Hsain.</li> </ul>	: :	•
inaqi i Gwamy name is massami		:	•

<ul> <li>American Soldier: Where are you from?</li> <li>Iraqi POW: From Tikrit.</li> <li>American Soldier: How old are you?</li> <li>Iraqi POW: 29</li> <li>American Soldier: What's your job?</li> <li>Iraqi POW: Car mechanic.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: inta mnain?</li> <li>aseer 'eraqi: min tikreet.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: shgad 'umrak?</li> <li>aseer 'eraqi: tis'a w-'ishreen.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: shenu shughlak.</li> <li>aseer 'eraqi: fiterchee.</li> </ul>	29 : :	•

American Soldier: Do you know where those armed men who attacked us are? Iraqi: I don't understand what you're saying. American Soldier: Are there armed men in this area? Iraqi: Yes, their house is there at the corner of the street.	jundi amreeki: tu'ruf wain haZola el- musallaHeen illi hajamoana? 'eraqi: mada aftihim 'alaik. jundi amreeki: ako musallaHeen bhal-manTaqa? 'eraqi: ee, bait-hum hnaka bras-ishari'.	 :	
		:	•

<ul> <li>American: What is your name?</li> <li>Iraqi: My name is Nader Mohamad.</li> <li>American: What are your doing here?</li> <li>Iraqi: I am going to visit a friend of mine.</li> <li>American: Who is your friend?</li> <li>Iraqi: His name is Adel Hussain, and he he lives nearby.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: inta shismak?</li> <li>'eraqi: ismi nader mHammad.</li> <li>amreeki: sh-tsawwi hna?</li> <li>'eraqi: aani rayeH azoor Sadeeqi.</li> <li>amreeki: meno huwwa Sadeeqak?</li> <li>'eraqi: isma 'adel Hussain, ye'eesh qareeb minna.</li> </ul>		
		6	: •

<ul> <li>American: What is your name?</li> <li>Iraqi: My name is Wahaab Hassan.</li> <li>American: I have information that you work with an Anti-Allied Forces organization.</li> <li>Iraqi: There is no such thing.</li> <li>American: Don't deny, tell me the name of the organization.</li> <li>Iraqi: I told you, there is no such thing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DhabiT: inta shismak?</li> <li>'eraqi: ismi wahaab Hassan.</li> <li>DhabiT: 'indi ma'loomat, inta tishtoghul wiyya munaDhama Dhid quwwat et-taHaluf.</li> <li>'eraqi: mako hichi Hachi.</li> <li>DhabiT: laa tunkor, gulli shenu isim el- munaDhama?</li> <li>'eraqi: giltlak mako hichi Hachi.</li> </ul>	 : : : :	
		:	•

## Iraqi Passport (first pages)

Description Bearer Of Passport	الأوصاف حامل جواز السفر
	المهنة Profession
	محل الميلاد وتاريخه Place and date of birth
	محل الأقامة الدائمي Domicile
	الطول Height
	لون العينين Eye color
	العلامات الفارقة Distinguishing marks

Passport	جواز سفر
	رقم جواز السفر No. of Passport
	إسم حامله Name of bearer
	اسم زوجته Wife's name
	عدد الأو لاد No. of children
	الجنسية Nationality
الأولاد - Children	
ريخ الميلاد Date of birth الجنس	الأسم Name تا
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	£

**Rations Card** 

**Driver's License** 

**Identification Card** 

الديانة
العلامات الفارقة
أسم الأب الكامل
محل و لادته
أسم الأم الكامل
محل والادتها

مديرية المرور العامة إجازة سوق خصوصية		
	رقم المحفظة	
	رقم الشهادة	
	التاريخ	

	o the following exchange and answer the questions:  nge at a check point)  .	•
		•
	Who is talking to whom?	
	Mention two commands given by the first speaker.	
	What did the person in charge finally decide to do?	

#### Match the following questions with the English translation.

How old are you?		•
	■ inta mnain?	
What do you do?		•
	■ tiHchi englizi?	
Where are those armed men?		•
	shgad 'umrak?	
Where are you from?		•
	■ shno shughlak?	
Do you speak English?		•
	■ wain haZola el-musallaHeen?	

#### **Speaking**

**Two-way Interpretation:** Divide the class into groups of three. One will play the role of an American soldier who speaks English, the second will play the role of interpreter (who speaks English and Iraqi) and the third will play the role of a POW who speaks Iraqi. Use the vocabulary you have learned to interrogate your partner. The interpreter will translate for both of you. Each will speak 4 times. Switch roles.

#### **C** Culture

## Firing Rifles in Celebration

Very important: Iraqis often celebrate a wide variety of events and occasions by firing their rifles in the air. This could be a return from the haj (pilgrimage to Mecca), a funeral or a wedding. It could be a big crowd of people firing their rifles in the air. Please be aware of this rifle tradition. You could hear these shots fired and think that there is some trouble somewhere. Before you jump to conclusions, ascertain that the rifle shots are not some kind of celebration.

#### **Exchange:**

**Soldier**: *shenu hal-Talqaat?* (What is all this firing about?)

Iraqi: 'idna zaffa. (We're having a wedding.)

Or

Iraqi: ako zaffa. (There's a wedding going on.)

#### **Dress Code**

#### Males:

- 1. No shorts
- 2. Shoes/boots off in mosques
- 3. Keep your shirt on, even in the hottest, most humid weather.

#### Females

- 1. No shorts
- No short-sleeved shirts or blouses
- 3. No mini-skirts
- 4. Shoes/boots off in mosques
- 5. Wear a scarf in mosques.
- 6. In general, do not attract attention.

The Shiite holy cities of Najaf, Karbala, Kufa, and Kadhamiya receive many pilgrims from Iran. These people will be speaking Farsi, not Arabic; they may be dressed in a way that differs from the Iraqi Arabs. Here is how to request the ID from an Iranian in Farsi: "Kartey shena-sayey, lutfari"

# Glossary: Part III

Feminine  $\rightarrow$  F.

Keys used for abbreviation Singular → S. Plural → P. Masculine → M.

Romanization	English
'afwan	welcome
'ameed (Military & Police Rank)	BG
'ageed (Military & Police Rank)	Colonel
'areef (Police Rank)	Sergeant
'ateeg	old (thing)
'idna	we have
aaleyya (S.M.)	mechanic
aani	1
aani a'ruf	I know
aani rayeH	I am going
akel	food
ako	there are
ashkurak	I thank you
aSla′	bald
asleHa	weapons

azoor	I visit
baHHar	seaman/sailor
baiDha (S.F.)	white
bait	house
b-eedaik	in your hands
b-nihaayet el shari'	at the end of the street
bil-yimna	right (with the right hand)
bil-yisra	left (with the left hand)
b-ras ish-ishari'	at the corner of the street
bunduqeyya aaleyya (klaashinkof) /banadaaq	machine gun/s
cham	how many
chanat	was
da yurkuDh	he is running
DhabiT amen	security officer
dishdasha	Robe
ee	Yes
fad rijjal	a man
fareeq (Poice Rank)	LTG
faSeel	platoon
fee man illah	good bye (in God's safety)
fiterchee	car mechanic
ghara / gharaat	raid/s
giddama	in front of it
giltlak (S.M.)	I told you
gSayyir (S.M.)	short
hadeega	garden

hala beek	you are welcome
Harami	thief
Harb	war
hassa	now
hawan/ hawanaat	mortar/s
haZola	those
Hilu / Hilwa (S.M./F.)	beautiful
hjoom	an attack
hnaka	over there
illi hajamoana	who attacked us
ingleezi	English
inta / inti (S.M./F.)	you
inta mnain (S.M./F.)	where are from
ish-shayel	what are you carrying
ish-shari′	the street
ismi	my name
jab	he brought
jahhal	children
jarayid 'iraqeyya	Iraqi newspapers
jundi	soldier
Jundi jawwi	airman
kameen	ambush
kateeba	battalion
kullish	very
kul-hum	all (of them)
laa ma-a'ruf	no, I don't know

laa tunkor	don't deny
labis	he is wearing
liwaa (Police Rank)	MG
loo	or
lughum/ alghaam	mine/s
ma a'ruf	I don't know.
ma-adri	I am not aware of
mada aftihim 'alaik	I don't understand what you're saying.
madeenat il-al'aab	games center
makan ameen	safe place
mako hichi Hachi	there is no such thing
mamnoon	you are welcome
manTaqa	area
maSyada	trap
meno el-masool	who is in charge
min	from
min zamaan	long time ago
mnain	from where
mllathameen	wearing masks
montazah	park
mu-ahhal (rank)	wo
mu-ahhal awwal (rank)	CWO
mudeer al-shurTa al 'aam (Police Rank)	Chief Superintendent
mudeer shurTa (Police Rank)	Superintendent
mufattesh (Police Rank)	Inspector
muKhtaar	neighborhood official

mulazim (Military & Police Rank)	2LT
mulazim awwal (rank)	1LT
munaDhama	organization
muqaddam (Military & Police Rank)	LTC
musa'ada	assistance
musaddas / musaddasaat (S. / P.)	pistol/s
musallaHeen	armed people
mushat baHreyya	Marines
nageeb (Military & Police Rank)	captain
panTaroon	trousers
<i>qapooT</i>	coat
qaZifat SawareeKh/ qaZifaat	rocket launcher/s
quwwa	power
гааНоо	they went
ra-ees mufattesheen (Police Rank)	Chief Inspector
ra-id (Milatary & Police Rank)	Major
rashasha/ rashashaat	machine gun/s
ri\$a\$ah / ri\$a\$aat	bullet/s
riSaSi /riSaSeyya (S.M./F.)	grey
ritibtak	your (M.S.) rank
rukun	corner
rummanna/ rummannaat (S./P.)	grenade/s
Sadeegak	your friend
Sadeeqi	my friend
sammach	fisherman
saree'/saree'a (S.M./F.)	fast

sareyya (mil)	Company
sayyidi	sir (my master)
seyaHa	tourism
shab /shabab	young man/men
shgad 'adad-kum	how many are you
shgad 'umrak	how old are you?
shifit	Isaw
shismak	What is your name?
shloanak	How are you?
shloan shikla	What does he look like
shenu	what
shenu ma'na	what is the meaning of
sh-tsawwi hna	What are you doing here?
shughlak	your job
shukran	thank you
shurTi dawriyya (Police Rank)	Police Patrol
shwakket	when
sitra	jacket
slaH	weapon
soog	market
suda (S. F.)	black
Taabqain	two floors
tali el-lail	late at night
Taweel/Taweela (S.M./F.)	tall
tigdar	could you
tiHchi	do you speak

tijma'-hum	to gather them
toSif	you describe
tqolli	tell me
wain Sayir	where is
wakeel (Military Rank)	MSGT
wakeel awwal (Military Rank)	1SGT
welaya	city
yahoo el-akbar	which one is bigger?
ya'ni	it means
ye'eesh	he lives
yil'aboon	they play
yimshi	he walks
zain	good/fine
Zghayyar / zghayyara (S.M./F.)	small

# Objectives: Part IV Military Issues II

#### After mastering Part Four the student will be able to:

- Provide security at all times
- Differentiate between a peaceful demonstration and a vindictive one
- Take necessary actions when things go out of hand
- Comprehend and give descriptions of a person to ensure safety at all times
- Prevent corruptive actions from happening
- Prevent casualties
- Search and Cordon
- Conduct car searches
- Conduct house/building searches
- Conduct searches of persons
- Interact with Iraqi civilians at a road block
- Give commands while training new Iraqi soldiers, using the imperative form of verbs

#### Culture: Presenting of the following issues through scenarios and presentations:

- Search and Cordon
- Gestures and Body Language
- Eye Contact

## Part IV

## Military Issues II

## Security

## ♦ Scenario 15

Security means providing protection: the protection of troops, information, and weapons. It means defeating the resistance plots, preventing casualties, and deterring the enemy from conducting further attacks. Stability is the ultimate goal, when achieved, it will facilitate rebuilding Iraq.



C UNESCO PhotoBank

#### **№** Exchange 53 (An American inquires about the traditions of marriage in Iraq)

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## **№** Exchange 55 (An American soldier questions an Iraqi about a road block)

<ul> <li>American: What is going on, why is the road closed?</li> <li>Iraqi: There is a fire.</li> <li>American: Do you know who is responsible for this?</li> <li>Iraqi: A group of insurgents.</li> <li>amreeki: shako, laish el-Tare masdood?</li> <li>'eraqi: ako Hareeq.</li> <li>amreeki: w tu'ruf meno saw 'eraqi: jama'a min el-mitamarre</li> </ul>	vwah?
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<ul> <li>Iraqi: I have information (to tell), on condition!</li> <li>American: What do you want?</li> <li>Iraqi: You get my relatives out of prison.</li> <li>American: What is the information?</li> <li>Iraqi: I saw a truck unloading boxes of weapons in this building.</li> <li>American: Thanks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: 'indi ma'loomat, bas 'ala sharT!</li> <li>amreeki: shtreed?</li> <li>'eraqi: iTTale' garaybi min essejen.</li> <li>amreeki: w shenu el-ma'loomat?</li> <li>'eraqi: shifit lorri yfarregh Sanadeeg asleHa b-hal benaya.</li> <li>amreeki: shukran.</li> </ul>	: ! : : : : :	•
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<ul> <li>Mayor: I have information about the Theologian Assistant.</li> <li>American: What is it?</li> <li>Mayor: He will undertake a suicide operation.</li> <li>American: Where will it be?</li> <li>Mayor: In the rally that will happen tomorrow.</li> <li>American: Thanks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>muHafeDh: 'indi ma'loomat 'an musa'ed imam.</li> <li>amreeki: shenu heyya?</li> <li>muHafeDh: raaH ysawwi 'amaleyya inteHareyya.</li> <li>amreeki: wain raaH tSeer?</li> <li>muHafeDh: bil-tajamo' illi ySeer baacher.</li> <li>amreeki: shukran.</li> </ul>		•
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## **Exercises on Scenario 15**

<u> </u>	Listen to the following exchange, then answer the questions.		
	•	:	]
		:	
	•	:	
		:	
	•	:	
1.	What did the Iraqi need from the American?		
2.	Where is the place in question?		
3.	How far is it?		
4.	How will the American get the directions to the place?		

## **Role Play**

Divide the class into groups of three. One will play the role of American soldier, the second and third are Iraqis asking for help after a suicide operation. Switch roles.

#### **Search and Cordon**

## Scenario 16

'Search and Cordon' is an extremely important issue that the Coalition Force in Iraq faces.

Search can be for a vehichle, a house and a person. An armed person may resist search and may behave violently.

The following scenarios incorporate vocabulary used in search and cordon situations.



U.S. Army Photo

#### 📦 🖳 🗣 Exchange 58 (An American in the process of searching the house of an Iraqi-I)

<ul> <li>American: Hi.</li> <li>Iraqi: Hello.</li> <li>American: Do you speak English?</li> <li>Iraqi: No.</li> <li>American: Brother, we have an order to search the house.</li> <li>Iraqi: One minute brother, let me inform the family.</li> <li>American: Before I search, do you have any weapons?</li> <li>Iraqi: No brother, we do not have any weapons.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'amreeki: marHaba.</li> <li>'eraqi: ahlan w-sahlan.</li> <li>'amreeki: tiHchi ingleezi?</li> <li>'eraqi: laa.</li> <li>amreeki: aKhi, 'idna amer bitafteesh el-bait.</li> <li>'eraqi: daqeeqa aKhi, bas aKhabber el-'aela.</li> <li>amreeki: gabel ma afattish, 'id-kum slaH loo laa?</li> <li>'eraqi: laa aKhi, ma 'idna ay slaH.</li> </ul>		
mave any weaponn	eraqı. Ida divil, illə larid ay sarı.	:	•

<ul> <li>American: Hi. (Peace upon you).</li> <li>Iraqi: Hello.(And upon you).</li> <li>American: Can we search the house?</li> <li>Iraqi: Why, Sir (Mr. Officer)?</li> <li>American: We have information that there are anti-government people hidden in your house.</li> <li>Iraqi: No, by God. This is not true.</li> <li>American: Fine, let us then search the house to make sure.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: as-salamu 'alay-kum.</li> <li>'eraqi: w-'alay-kum as-salam</li> <li>amreeki: nigdar nfattish el-bait?</li> <li>'eraqi: laish siyadat el-DhabiT.</li> <li>amreeki: 'idna ma'loomat tigool ako mo'ariDheen lil-Hokum Khatleen eb-bait-kum.</li> <li>'eraqi: laa wallah haZa el-Hachi moo SaHiH.</li> <li>amreeki: zain, Khallina nfattish elbait Hatta nitakkad.</li> </ul>	
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<ul> <li>American: How many people are in the house?</li> <li>Home Owner: Only myself, my wife, an my son.</li> <li>American: How many rooms are in you house?</li> <li>Home Owner: Three rooms.</li> <li>American: Do you have a license for your rifle?</li> <li>Home Owner: Of course, this is the license. There you go.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: cham waHid ako bel-bait?</li> <li>SaHib el-bait: bas aani w marti w-ibni.</li> <li>amreeki: cham ghorfa e-baitak?</li> <li>SaHib el-bait: tlath ghoraf.</li> <li>amreeki: 'indak ijaze libunduqitak?</li> <li>SaHib el-bait: Tab'an, haZi er-elijaaze, tfaDhal.</li> </ul>	
		:

<ul> <li>American: Stop for inspection!</li> <li>Iraqi: Please do, brother.</li> <li>American: Open the car trunk.</li> <li>Iraqi: Why?</li> <li>American: These are military orders.</li> <li>Iraqi: Okay.</li> <li>American: Open the hood.</li> <li>Iraqi: No problem.</li> <li>American: Open the dashboard.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: ogaf lil-tafteesh!</li> <li>'eraqi: tfaDhal aKhooya.</li> <li>amreeki: iftaH Sandoog essayyara.</li> <li>'eraqi: liwaish?</li> <li>amreeki: haZi awamer 'askareyya.</li> <li>'eraqi: zain.</li> <li>amreeki: iftaH el-baneed.</li> <li>'eraqi: ma- yKhalif.</li> <li>amreeki: iftaH ed-dashbool.</li> </ul>		
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## ♀ 🔛 🗣 Exchange 62 (An American Soldier in the process of searching the vehicle of an Iraqi-II)

<ul> <li>American: Your (driver's) license!</li> <li>Iraqi: Here.</li> <li>American: Please open the car trunk.</li> <li>Iraqi: With pleasure.</li> <li>American: What are these boxes, is there ammunition in them?</li> <li>Iraqi: No, my friend, all these are household items.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: ijaztak!</li> <li>'eraqi: tfaDhal.</li> <li>amreeki: rajaan, iftaH</li> <li>Sandoog es-sayyara.</li> <li>'eraqi: mamnoon.</li> <li>amreeki: shenu hi e-Sanadeeg, biha 'atad?</li> <li>'eraqi: laa ya-m'awwad, haZi kulha ghraaDh lil-bait.</li> </ul>		: : : :	•
		,	:	•

<ul> <li>American: Stop, pull over!</li> <li>Iraqi: Whatever you say.</li> <li>American: Give me your ID.</li> <li>Iraqi: Here it is.</li> <li>American: Do you have any weapons?</li> <li>Iraqi: No.</li> <li>American: Let the passengers get out.</li> <li>Iraqi: No problem.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: ogaf, iTbok 'ala SafHa.</li> <li>'eraqi: titdallal.</li> <li>amreeki: inTini hawitak.</li> <li>'eraqi: tfaDhal.</li> <li>amreeki: wiyyak slaH?</li> <li>'eraqi: laa.</li> <li>amreeki: nazzel</li> <li>el-'ebriyya/en-nafaraat/er-rukkaab.</li> <li>'eraqi: ma - yKhalif.</li> </ul>	: • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

<ul> <li>American: (All) Stop!</li> <li>Iraqi: What's up?</li> <li>American: Your IDs, please.</li> <li>Iraqi: Here you are.</li> <li>American: Sister, give me your purse to search it.</li> <li>Iraqi Woman: There you are.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: ogfoo!</li> <li>'eraqi: shako?</li> <li>amreeki: haweyat-kum rajaan.</li> <li>'eraqi: tfaDhal.</li> <li>amreeki: uKhti, inTini jenoT-tich da-afattishha.</li> <li>'eraqia: tfaDhal.</li> </ul>	: : : :	
		:	•

<ul> <li>Captain: All soldiers come here.</li> <li>Captain: Search all houses within two miles from here, now.</li> <li>Captain: You (addressing one soldier) search the houses in the north.</li> <li>Captain: You (addressing one soldier) stay in the center.</li> <li>Captain: You (addressing one soldier), come with me.</li> <li>Captain: You (addressing one soldier) go east and look for armed insurgents.</li> <li>Captain: Is everything clear now? (All) Go.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>an-neqeeb: kul il-jnood ta'aloo hna.</li> <li>an-neqeeb: hassa fattishoo kul il-byout 'ala bu'ud meelain minna.</li> <li>an-naqeeb: inta fattish il-byoot bishimal.</li> <li>an-naqeeb: inta ibqa bil-wasaT.</li> <li>an-naqeeb: inta ta'al wiyyaya.</li> <li>an-naqeeb: inta rooH lil-sharq w-dawwir 'ala el musallaHeen.</li> <li>an-naqeeb: kul shee waDhiH hassa? rooHoo.</li> </ul>		•
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## **Exercises on Scenario 16**

 $\hfill \square$  Match the following English statements with Iraqi dialect .

<ul><li>We have orders to search the house.</li></ul>	Khalli nfattish el-bait Hatta nitakkad.
<ul> <li>There are people who are against the regime hiding in your house.</li> </ul>	■ iftaH Sandoog es-sayyara.
<ul><li>Let's search the house to make sure.</li></ul>	ogaf, tara armi.
<ul><li>Stop, otherwise I shoot.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>haZi awamer 'askareyya.</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Open the hood of your car.</li></ul>	■ inTini haweytak.
<ul><li>These are military orders.</li></ul>	'idna awamer b-tafteesh el-bait.
■ Give me your ID.	<ul><li>kul shee waDhiH hassa.</li></ul>
<ul><li>Everything is clear now.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>ako mo'ariDheen lil-Hukum Khatleen eb-baitkum.</li> </ul>
Open the car trunk.	<ul> <li>iftaH baneed sayyartak.</li> </ul>

## **Role Play**

Divide the class into groups of three. One person will play the role of an officer training new Iraqi soldiers. Two will play the role of the Iraqi soldiers. They will respond by saying, 'Yes, Sir' in Iraqi Dialect. Switch roles.

#### **C** Culture

#### **Search and Cordon**

If you are searching somebody's house, do not bring a dog inside his house. It is a great insult and it could get you killed.

If at all possible, do knock on the door before you enter. This depends on the circumstances, of course. But a little bit of courtesy will go a long way to save lives. If you can afford to knock on the door, then let one person do it and give the master of the house the chance to tell his family. What you want to avoid is to barge in on the family while the women are not covered. So try to give the man a chance to protect his family's honor.

In the following exchange, we assume that the Iraqi master of the house is very cooperative. (DO NOT assume that this will always happen! Sometimes, maybe most of the time, you will not be able to be as courteous as the following exchange indicates!)

#### **Exchange:**

Soldier: ismaHelna nfattish bait-kum. (Please allow us to inspect your house.)

Iraqi: ma yKhalif, bas daqeeqa aTalli' al-ahal w-jahhal barra. (No problem, but just a minute while I get the family and the kids

outside.)

**Soldier**: *KhoZ raHtak.* (Take your time.)

Sometimes you will search for a particular individual in an area where, for all intents and purposes, he ought to be known, e.g., his own neighborhood. And yet when you ask about him, his neighbors may say they have never heard of him. This could be because they use a different name to address him. Close friends and neighbors do not use the "official" name to address one another. Instead, they use the "kunya," a name made up of "abu" (father of) or "umm" (mother of). For example, you may be searching for Muhammad Hussain Ad-Dalaymi. The name of Muhammad's eldest son is Ali. Muhammad's friends and neighbors will refer to Muhammad as "Abu Ali" (father of Ali), not as "Muhammad."

#### **Exchange:**

**Soldier**: *rajaan da-ndowwer 'ala muHammad Hussain ad-dalaymi.* (Please, we are looking for Muhammad Hussain Ad-Dalaymi.)

**Iraqi** #1: ma same' heechi isim. (I have not heard such a name.)

Iraqi #2: a'ruf, tuqSud Abu Ali. yimkin telgah bis-soug. (I know, you mean Abu Ali. You might find him in the market.

Soldier: shukran.

#### Gestures and Body Language

- Do not point to anybody with a finger.
- Just as pointing the middle finger is an obscene gesture in the USA, it is equally obscene in Iraq.
- To summon a person, **use your whole hand,** and use your *right* hand only. In the case of women, do not summon at all if you are a male soldier! Let a female soldier do that.
- The "A-OK" (forming a circle with the index finger and the thumb of one hand) gesture may be misinterpreted as an obscene gesture by some Iraqis. Better not to do it.
- Iraqis signal "yes" and "no" in the same way Americans do, i.e., nod "yes" and shake the head "no." However, Iraqis have additional signals for "no," or "don't," to wait:
  - o moving one's head back and making a clicking sound with the tongue
  - o waving the open palm from right to left toward the person
  - o tilting the head slightly back and raising the eyebrows

#### **Eye contact:**

In American culture, if you break eye contact, it may be misconstrued as insincerity. However, in Iraqi culture, eye contact is not maintained for long periods of time. This does *not* imply rudeness or ill will or concealment of the truth. It is just a cultural trait. Make sure if you are a male soldier that you **do not stare at Iraqi women** or look hard at them.

# Glossary: Part IV

# Keys used for abbreviation Singular $\rightarrow$ S.

Plural  $\rightarrow$  P.

Masculine  $\rightarrow$  M.

Feminine  $\rightarrow$  F.

Romanization	English
'ada	custom
'ala bu'ud meelain min-na	within two miles from here
'ala mood	because of
'ala sharT	on condition
'amaleyya	operation
'askareyya	military
'eris	wedding
'etad	ammunition
'indi	I have
a'ruf, tuqSud abu ʻali	I know, you mean Abu Ali
abu ali	father of Ali
ahlan w-sahlan	hello
aKhaber	I call
aKhi	my brother
ako zaffa	there is a wedding
amer / awamer	order/s
as-salam 'alayl-kum	hi (Peace upon you)
baacher	tomorrow

baneed	hood (of the car)
bil-tajamo'	in the rally
bil-wasaT	in the center
bish-shimal	in the north
bunduqitak	your rifle
daqeeqa	one minute
dashbool	dashboard
Dhid	against
eb-bait-kum	in your house
el-'aela	the family
el-'ebriyya	the people
es-sejen	the prison
fattish (imperative S.M.)	search
gabel	before
garaybi	my relatives
ghorfa / ghoraf	room/s
ghraDh lil-bait	household items
hal-lamma	this gathering
Hareeq	fire
hassa	now
Hatta nitakkad	In order that we make sure
hawitak	your ID
haZi (S.F.)	this
hna	here
Ibqa (imperative S.M.)	stay in
iftaH (imperative S.M.)	open

ijaaze	vacation
in-nas	the people
inteHareyya (S.F.)	suicidal
intiKhabaat	elections
inTini (imperative S.M.&F.)	give me
ismaHelna nfattish bait-kum	please allow us to search your house
iTbok 'ala SafHa (imperative S.M.)	pull over
iTTale'	you get someone out
jama'a	a group
jenoT-tich (S.F.)	your purse
Khallina (imperative S.M./F.)	let us
Khatleen (P.M.)	hidden/hiding
KhoZ raHtak (imperative S.M.)	take your time
kul	all
kul shee	everything
laish	why
lil-sharq	to the east
lorri	truck
та	not
ma'loomat	pieces of information
mamnoon	with pleasure/you are welcome
marHaba	hi
ma sama' heechi ism	I have not heard such a name.
masdood	closed
ma- yKhalif	no problem
ma- yKhalif, bas daqeeqa atalli′ al-ahal w-jahhal barra	Sure, but just a minute while I get the family and the kids outside.

meno	who
meno sawwah	who is responsible for doing that
mitmarred / mitamardeen	insurgent/s
mo'ariDheen	opponents
тоо ЅаНіН	not true
muDhahara /muDhaharaat	demonstration /s
muHafeDh	mayor
musa'ed imam	assistant to the worship leader for Moslems
nafaraat	passengers
ogaf (imperative S.M.)	stop
quwwat it-taHaluf	coalition forces
raaH ysawwi	he will undertake/do
rajaan da-ndower 'ala	please, we are looking for
raja-an Khaali is-sayyarat il-'askareyya tfoot	please let the military vehicle pass
raja-an 'inTi Tareeq	please give way/clear the way
raja-an waKher sayyartak	please move your car
rooH (imperative S.M.)	go
rukkaab	Passengers
ruKh\$a	License
shako	what is going on
Sandoog / Sanadeeg	box/es
Sandoog es-sayyara	trunk of the car
shtreed	what do you want
ta'aloo (imperative P.M.)	come here
Tab'an	of course
tafteesh	a search
Tal'een	getting out

Tal'een muDhahara	they are going to demonstrate
Talqa / Talqaat	bullet/s
Tareeq	road
tfaDhal	please do
titdallal	whatever you say
umm	mother
w'alaykum al-salam	hello (and peace be upon you too)
wain	where
waDhiH	clear
w dewwir (imperative S.M.)	and look for
wiyayya	come with me
yfarregh	he/it unloads
yimkin telgah bis-soug	You might find him in the market.
ysawwi	he makes/he does
ySayHoon	they shout
ySeer	happen
zain	fine/good

# Objectives: Part V Health and Welfare

#### After mastering Part Five the student will be able to

- Respond to first aid calls
- Provide medical assistance to injured persons
- Identify casualties and provide assistance
- Provide necessary assistance to ensure food and sanitation provisions
- React timely and effectively in case of an emergency
- Identify necessary procedures for fuel and maintenance provision and distribution

#### Culture: Presenting of the following issues through scenarios and presentations:

- The Mosque and Islam
- Improper Language
- Expressing Affection

### Part V

#### **Health and Welfare**

#### **First Aid**

## Scenario 17

The health and medical systems in Iraq are undergoing great changes after a dramatic decline. This decline was due to the economic sanctions after the First Gulf War in the early 1990s, as well as the recent robbery and looting that took place immediately after the fall of the Hussain regime. Unfavorable conditions of medical personnel as related to pay, supplies, and equipment played another role in the deterioration of the Iraqi health care system. After the war in 2003, the Ministry of Health in Iraq is taking great strides in strengthening Iraq's health system, supported by foreign agencies. Training is being conducted for the medical staff in cities such as Basra, Kirkuk, Al Kut, An Najaf, Karbala and Dhi-Qaar.



U. S. Army Photo

At least eight healthcare centers are helping doctors to improve clinical practices with emphasis on maternal and child care. Acts of terrorism may take place anywhere and anytime. Not only is the American military a target, but so are civilians as well as the police. Some are wounded and thus need help. Accordingly, an emergency call could be expected anytime. It is customary in Iraq to ask for medical help, or to ask for a pain killer or a bandage from a co-worker, colleague, or neighbor.

#### **№** (The following are some commands that include physical action)

nazzil eedaik	irfa' eedaik	itmaddad	inbuTuH 'ala baTnak
Lower your hands	Hands up	Lie down	Lie on your stomach

<ul> <li>Iraqi 1: Do you have a pill (painkiller), please?</li> <li>Iraqi 2: Pill for what, what's wrong with you, dear?</li> <li>Iraqi 1: I have a headache.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi 1: allah-yKhalleek, 'indak /'iddak fad Habbaya?</li> <li>'eraqi 2: Habbaya mal-aish, shbeek 'aini?</li> <li>'eraqi 1: rasi da-yoja'ni.</li> </ul>	/	: <b>1</b> : <b>2</b>	•
			:1	•

<ul> <li>Iraqi: Call the ambulance quickly!</li> <li>American Soldier: What's wrong with this man?</li> <li>Iraqi: He is very sick and he has severe bleeding.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: Khaber el-is'aaf bil'ajal!</li> <li>jundi amreeki: shbeeh haZa ir-rijjal?</li> <li>'eraqi: huwwa kullish mareeDh w in-nazeef malah kullish qawi.</li> </ul>	!	:	:	•	
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<ul> <li>American Soldier: What's wrong with you?</li> <li>Iraqi: A booby trap car has exploded near-by.</li> <li>American Soldier: Lie down on your stomach, where are you injured?</li> <li>Iraqi: In all my body; there are fragments in my face, my leg and my back.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: shbeek?</li> <li>'eraqi: sayyara malghooma infijret yemna.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: itmaddad 'ala baTnak, wain majrooH?</li> <li>'eraqi: b-kul jismi ako shaDhaya; b-wijhi wib-rijli, wib-Dhahri.</li> </ul>	
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American: How many kinds of casualties are there? Iraqi: Three. American: What are they? Iraqi: One injured, one martyr and one captive. American: Thanks.	amreeki: el-Khasayer cham noa'? 'eraqi: tlatha. amreeki: shenu heyya? 'eraqi: waHid majrooH, w- waHid shaheed, w- waHid aseer. amreeki: shukran.	: . : : :	
		:	

Excha	inge 1	į.
		ایده الیمنی مجروحه ورجله مکسوره.
1.	Who is the speaker concerned about?	
2.	Give two details about the reason for that concern.	

Pα	rt	v

Exchar	nge 2	
LACIGI	ige 2	•
		•
1.	Where was the second speaker's wife? Why?	
2.	What information did the second speaker give about his wife?	
	<del></del>	

Match the questions in the column to the right with the responses on the left.

in-nazeef malah kullish qawi.	shbeek?
b-eedah el-yisra.	shloanak?
b-eedan er-yisra.	SHOUTUR?
zain, alHamdu lil-lah.	'idak Habbay
ako shaDheya b-rijli.	shbeeh haZa
ee.	wain inDhara

shbeek?	
shloanak?	
'idak Habbaya?	
shbeeh haZa ir-rijjal?	
wain inDharab ir-rijjal?	

#### **Food and Sanitation**

# Scenario 18

Food supplies depend a great deal on utility services, e.g. water, electricity, sanitation, gas for transportation, and fertilizers. In Iraq, all the utilities mentioned have been drastically affected by the economic sanctions and the war of 2003. Moreover, the decline in Iraqi dinar versus the price of a dollar has created quite a challenge for food production and consequently, sanitation issues.

Based on the above-mentioned shortages and deficiencies, food is expensive and many children die of malnutrition and lack of sanitation.

Currently, city governments, together with other US and Local Governance Programs (LGP), deliver municipal services to improve local economies and show that a democratic society can respond to the needs of its citizens.

The LGP facilitates local government efforts to respond to community water and sanitation needs.



Dot		

gahwat il-barazeeli	maT'am djaj mashwi	sheesh kabab w nafar tikka	laffat falafel
The Brazilian Café	Grilled Chicken Restaurant	Sheesh Kabab and One Skewer of Tikka	Falafil Sandwich

<ul> <li>Iraqi Woman: Please buy this food from me, this food is very good.</li> <li>Corporal Patrick: We are sorry. We cannot buy it from you.</li> <li>Iraqi Woman: Why not? This food is clean.</li> <li>Corporal Patrick: We have orders not to eat out.</li> <li>Iraqi Woman: As you like.</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Iraqi Woman: As you like.</li> </ul> <ul> <li>el-mara il'eraqeyya: allah yKhallee-kum ishtaru minni halakel kullish Tayyeb.</li> <li>il'areef patrik: iHna mit-asseffeen, ma-nigdar nishteri minnich.</li> <li>el-mara il'eraqeyya: laish laa, haZa akel nadDheef.</li> <li>il'areef patrik: 'dna awamir ma nakul bara, mitasfeen.</li> <li>el-mara il'eraqeyya: bkaif-kum.</li> </ul>		•
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<ul> <li>American: Is this healthy food?</li> <li>Iraqi: Yes.</li> <li>Amer. What kind of food is it?</li> <li>Iraq: Rice and stew.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: haZa el-akel SeHHi?</li> <li>'eraqi: ee.</li> <li>amreeki: shenu huwwa?</li> <li>'eraqi: temman w- marag.</li> </ul>	: : :	
		:	

Iraqi: Let us pass, my son is sick.	<ul> <li>'eraqi : Khalloona nfoot, ibni</li> </ul>			
American Soldier: What's wrong	mareeDh.	•	•	
with him?	jundi amreeki: shbeeh?		:	•
<ul><li>Iraqi: He ate contaminated food</li></ul>	'eraqi: akal fad shee Kharbaan			
and has (food) poisoning.	wit-sammam.	•	:	

#### **Exercises on Scenario 18**

Q	Listen to	the	following	two	exchanges,	, then answer	the o	questions.

A.F	rom an	exchange	between	two	Iraai	friends:
-----	--------	----------	---------	-----	-------	----------

- 'indak akel?
- /aa.
- treed akel naDheef?
- ee
- Khallenna nrooH lil-maT'am ako Khosh akel.
- shukran.

two reasons mad	e them to go to that place
two reasons mad	e them to go to that place:

# B. From an exchange at the restaurant between a patron and a waiter:

- ta'al hna.
- 'aini.
- jeeb nafar tikka w-sheesh kabab.
- zain, daqeeqa waHda.
- What did the patron order? Was that order available?

Read the following phrases, then translate each into English.		
		•
	ako mai?	
		. •
	ee.	·
		•
	naDheef?	
		•
	laa, moo naDheef.	
		•
	laa'ad. ma-reed. shukran.	

# **\$**Role Play:

Divide the class in pairs. Play the roles of a waiter and a customer at a restaurant. Make sure that everything is clean. Each person speaks four times. Exchange roles.

# **Emergency**

# Scenario 19

Since the war in Iraq in March 2003, emergencies occur around the clock. They range from Saddam's Fedaeyeen attacking the Coalition Forces to civilians' vendettas, civilians against the local police, and terrorists loyal to Saddam and Al-Qaida suicide bombers attacking foreign forces and the United Nations officials.

Coalition Forces provide tremendous assistance in defusing bombs, in removing mines, in rescuing civilians and military personnel, and in helping with the essentials for survival supplies. While patrolling in an urban area, an Iraqi person may approach an American soldier to inform him that there is a questionable object, in fear that it could be a bomb or to inform him of casualties or about an explosion.



U.S. Army Photo

#### **№** Listen to the following command and take turns using them

ogaf, tara armi	nuqTat tafteesh	Haqil alghaam	istaslim
Stop or I shoot	Check point	Mine field	Surrender

<ul> <li>Iraqi 1: We need work.</li> <li>Specialist Hunter: We will help you.</li> <li>Iraqi 2: We do not have water or electricity.</li> <li>Specialist Hunter: Now I am</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi 1: ihna nreed shughol.</li> <li>jundi KhaS: raaH nsa'ed-kum.</li> <li>'eraqi 2: mako 'idna mai wala kahraba.</li> <li>jundi khaS: hassa raaH adezz elkum muhandes yeraje' lukum el-</li> </ul>	. :1 • . :2 •
going to send you an engineer to restore water and electricity for you.	mai wil-kahraba.	:
📦 🕮 🗣 Exchange 74 (Reacting to a report of	suspicious object)	
<ul> <li>Iraqi: We have a problem, there is a bomb.</li> <li>American Soldier: How did you know it is a bomb?</li> <li>Iraqi: It looks like a bomb. Come quickly before it explodes and kills people.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: 'idna mushkila, ako qunbula.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: shloan 'arafit heyya qunbula?</li> <li>'eraqi: shekelha yeshbah qunbula. ta'aloo b-sur'a gabel ma tinfijir w tuktil in-nas.</li> </ul>	
	and an Iraqi who is reporting an explosion)	
<ul> <li>Iraqi: A car exploded over there.</li> <li>American: Where is it now?</li> <li>Iraqi: On the main street.</li> <li>American: I will send someone there. Thank you.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: infajrat sayyara hnak.</li> <li>amreeki: wain heyya hassa?</li> <li>'eraqi: bil Tareeq el- 'omoomi.</li> <li>amreeki: raaH adezz waHid lil-makan, shukran.</li> </ul>	
		: • ·

#### **№** Exchange 76 (An American soldier reacting to a medical emergency)

- **Iraqi:** We need a doctor or a nurse; we have an emergency.
- American Soldier: What is it?
- Iraqi: We have a wounded person, we have to take him immediately to the hospital.
- 'eraqi: miHtajeen Tabeeb loo mumarriDH; 'idna Haala musta'jela.
- jundi amreeki: shenu heyya?
- 'eragi: 'idna waHid majrooH, lazim nwaddeeh lil-mustashfa fawran.

## 📦 🖳 🗣 Exchange 77 (An American responds to an Iraqi asking for help due to multiple body injuries)

<ul> <li>Iraqi: Please help me!</li> <li>American: Where is the injury?</li> <li>Iraqi: I have an eye injury.</li> <li>American: Where else?</li> <li>Iraqi: (And) my head aches.</li> <li>American: Take this medicine until the doctor comes.</li> <li>Iraqi: Thanks, may God keep you!</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: arjouk sa'edni!</li> <li>amreeki: wain majrooH?</li> <li>'eraqi: 'indi jarH b'aini.</li> <li>amreeki: wain ba'd?</li> <li>'eraqi: w rasi da-yoja'ni.</li> <li>amreeki: oKhoZ haZa el-dawa, ila an yeeji el-Tabeeb.</li> <li>'eraqi: shukran, allah yKhalleek!</li> </ul>		; ; ; ;	
		ļ	• :	•

<ul> <li>Iraqi: I need help.</li> <li>American: What is the problem?</li> <li>Iraqi: I have a wounded knee.</li> <li>American: Wait, I will call the ambulance.</li> <li>Iraqi: Thank you.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: areed musaa'da.</li> <li>amreeki: shenu el-mushkela? shbeek?</li> <li>'eraqi: rukobti mita'wra.</li> <li>amreeki: intaDher, raaH aKhaber el-is'aaf.</li> <li>'eraqi: shukran.</li> </ul>	: : :	
		:	•

<ul> <li>American: We have six injured.</li> <li>Iraqi: Bring them to the operating room.</li> <li>American: Are there any doctors available?</li> <li>Iraqi: Yes, they are now getting out of the emergency room.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: 'idna sit majareeH.</li> <li>'eraqi: daKhill-hum li-ghorfat el'amaleyyat.</li> <li>amreeki: ako aTibbaa mawjoodeen.</li> <li>'eraqi: ee homma hassa yeTal'oon min ghorfat el-Tawarei.</li> </ul>		
		·	

$\Box$	orc	iene	on	900	nario	10
<b>–</b> 3	cerc	ISES	on	20G	nario	19

Q	Listen t	to the	following	exchanges,	then	answer the	auestions.
---	----------	--------	-----------	------------	------	------------	------------

A. A police patrol officer is asking a driver about his destination.

- wain rayeH?
- *lil-mustashfa*.
- laish?
- 'indi waHid majrooH.

Where was t	he driver going? \	Why?	

- B. From an exchange between two persons.
  - shbeek?
  - ako shaDhaya b-rijli.
  - hassa lazim ndizzak li-ghorfat el-'amaleyyat.

What was the injured man suffering from?

Read the following questions on the right column, then match each question with the most appropriate response on the left column.

α	
~	·
	raaH li-ghorfat el'amaleyyat.
b	
	moo zain.
С	
	·
	ee, el-shurTi waguf yam es-sayyara al-malghooma
d	
	·
	marti bil-mustashfa.
е	
	·
	ee, ako qunbula hnana.

	1
shloanak?	
	2
ako mushkela?	
	3
meno bil-mustashfa?	
	4
waina el-Tabeeb?	
	5
shifit es-shurTi?	

# **\$**Role Play:

You make <u>'Statement (A)'</u> to complain about something. Your partner will give a <u>'Response Using the Imperative'</u>, as in (B), telling you where to go or what to do. See the example and use the chart to continue.

(B) Reponse using Imperative	(A) Statement
<ul><li>rooH lil Tabeeb.</li><li>Go to the doctor.</li></ul>	<ul><li>ma 'idna dawa.</li><li>We do not have medicine.</li></ul>
_	
Call the ambulance.	<ul><li>We have an injured man.</li></ul>
Go to the doctor.	■ I am very sick.
Go to the hospital.	I have pain in my knee.
<ul><li>Wash it.</li></ul>	<ul><li>This food is not clean.</li></ul>
<ul><li>I will send you one.</li></ul>	<ul><li>We need an engineer.</li></ul>
Call the policeman.	■  There's a bomb.

#### **Fuel and Maintenance**

# Scenario 20

Iraq is a country of oil in mass production; however, you may see long lines of cars at the gas stations, which make the Iraqis desperate and impatient, especially when they have an emergency. Therefore, with its poor facilities, Iraq faces shortages in fuel supply, especially now that thousands of new cars have entered the country after the war. To avoid very long lines at every gas station, people often buy gas from boys who stand along the streets with containers of gas. However, some of these black market sellers cheat; they mix the gas with poor quality gas or other oil derivatives and water.



U. S. Department of State Photo

<ul> <li>Buyer: How much is this fuel container?</li> <li>Seller: Five thousand dinars.</li> <li>Buyer: Why so much?</li> <li>Seller: Because this is of good quality.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>meshteree: hi et-tanaka mal banzeen baish?</li> <li>baye': b-Khamas taalaaf dinar.</li> <li>meshteree: shda'wa?</li> <li>baye': moo hi Khosh naw'eyya.</li> </ul>	·	: • : •
		·	· : •

# 🔉 🛄 🗣 Exchange 81 (An American negotiates the purchase of fuel with an Iraqi )

<ul> <li>American: We need 3 liters of gasoline.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>amreeki: nreed tlath galoonat banzeen.</li> </ul>	3	:	•
<ul> <li>Iraqi: That will cost 5000 dinars.</li> <li>American: We also need 5 cans of oil.</li> <li>Iraqi: As you want.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'eraqi: haZa ykallif Khamas taalaaf dinar.</li> <li>amreeki: w- ham nreed Khams qawaTi dehin/zait.</li> <li>'eraqi: mithel ma-treed.</li> </ul>	1000	· :	•
		5	:	•
			. <i>/</i> :	•

<ul> <li>American Soldier: Park your car in line.</li> <li>Iraqi 1: I'm in a hurry. My wife is in the hospital.</li> <li>American Soldier: You still have to wait in line.</li> <li>Iraqi 2: I don't have a drop of gasoline.</li> <li>American Soldier: Sorry.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>jundi amreeki: wagguf sayyartak bis-sira.</li> <li>'eraqi 1: aani mista'jil. marti bil-mustashfa.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: lazim tinteDhir ila an yeeji sirak.</li> <li>'eraqi 2: ma 'indi wala gaTrat banzeen.</li> <li>jundi amreeki: mit-assif.</li> </ul>	: •
		2

<b>Exercises</b>	on	<b>Scenario</b>	<b>20</b>
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₩ Liste	en to the following exchange and answer the questions.					
				:		•
			į.		:	•
				:		•
					:	•
				:		•
1.	What is the Iraqi man complaining about?					
		_				
	What two things did the American soldier make clear to th					

this
l apologize/l am sorry.
I am in a hurry.
You have to wait.
your turn (in line)
good quality
My wife is in the hospital.
car
1000
gas
200
stop
how much

sirak	
wagguf	
mittain	200
marti bil-mustashfa	•
alif	1000
aani mista'jil	•
banzeen	
baish	
lazim tinteDhir	•
hi	
aani mit-assif	•
Khosh naw'eyya	
sayyara	

# Role Play

- a. You are at a gas station in Iraq. Interact with your colleague who works at the station. Ask him/her about the price and the quality.
- b. Divide the class into groups of three. You were assigned to maintain order at a gas station.
- c. You noticed that one person is trying to sell gas at a high price. Ask him some questions to check the quality and the price. Another person did not want to stand in line. Order him/her to step back.

#### **C** Culture

### The Mosque and Islam

The generic term for mosque in Iraq is *jami*'. Shiites (shee 'aa), on the other hand, call the mosque *masjid*, except for the mosques of special imams, such as Imam Ali. They call this special mosque, located in Najaf, *marqad*.

You, the soldier, might go to a mosque for some reason or another. Before you even enter the mosque, what happens? You must obtain permission. You may have a conversation with a shayKh (a religious elder), a dignitary, or whoever is in charge of the premises. You will be required to take off your shoes and leave them at a designated area. Females who enter the mosque are allowed to do so, on condition that the head is covered with a scarf.

#### Exchange:

**Soldier**: *tismaHli afout bil-masjid?* (Would you permit me to enter the mosque?)

**ShayKh**: *tfaDhal*. (Come in!)

When he invites you to enter, you must first thank him: "shukran." (thank you). At this point, he will ask you to remove your shoes: "inza ' Hiza-ak." In case he does not say that, or in case you do not understand what he is saying, just remove your shoes anyway. In most mosques, there is a special place or a rack to leave your shoes.

### Exchange:

**Soldier**: *tismaHli afout bil-masjid?* (Would you permit me to enter the mosque?) **ShayKh**: *ee, bas lazim tinza' HiZa-ak.* (Yes, but you must remove your shoes.)

Soldier: shukran. (Thank you)

If you are a female, you must **cover your head with a scarf and you must wear a long sleeve shirt or blouse**. If you are a male, it is not necessary to cover the head. Once you are in the mosque, you must not touch certain objects and locations. **Do not touch any books.** Do not touch the walls, especially the western corner where people direct their prayers. Some mosques have a shrine in the center or in one corner. Do not touch it. Do not talk unless you are asked; and then, talk in a whisper. **Do not interrupt any** 

person while he is praying. Do not walk in front of a person while he is praying<sup>6</sup>. This invalidates his prayer and will upset him. If you see a man handling what looks like rosary beads, this does not signify praying. Iraqi and Arab men of all religions enjoy carrying these beads.

As you enter one of the major Shiite mosques, such as the ones in Najaf and Karbala, a man may offer you a drink of water from a cup from which many others have already drunk. On the one hand, you do not want to catch hepatitis by putting your lips on this cup! On the other hand, you do not want to insult the man and this tradition of kindness. So you should accept the cup of water and say "shukran" (thank you) and bring the cup near your lips and then return the cup to the man. You do not have to make a pretense of drinking it. Just show the respect.

#### Exchange:

Water server: ishrab mai wuZkur il-Hussain. (drink water and remember Hussain.)

Soldier: shukran. (Thank you.)

One last thing: never, never, never try to convert a Muslim to another faith. Do your evangelical work in America, not Iraq. The best bet is avoid the subject of religion if at all possible.

#### **Affection**

You will see Iraqi men hugging one another or kissing one another on the cheek – this is *not* a sign of homosexuality. This is a sign of friendship or kinship. In addition, you will see Iraqi men walking down the street hand-in-hand. Again, this is innocuous – just another sign of friendship or kinship. By the same token, you will see Iraqi women exchanging these gestures of affection with one another, and again, these are innocent.

One thing you will *not* see is the public display of affection between males and females, except between parents and their small children.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> These rules apply to prayer inside or outside the mosque.

Glossary: Part V

 $\frac{\text{Keys used for abbreviation}}{\text{Singular} \Rightarrow \text{S.}}$ 

Singular  $\rightarrow$  S. Plural  $\rightarrow$  P.

Masculine  $\rightarrow$  M.

Feminine → F.

Romanization	English
'ain	eye
ʻaini	my eye/dear
adezz-el-kum	I send to you
adezz waHid	send someone
akel	Food
areed	I need
arjouk	please
aseer /asra	captive/s
b'aini	in my eye
bghorfat el-Tawarei	emergency room
bkaif-kum	as you (all) like
bidat	She/it started
bil'ajal	quickly
b-mai is-shaT	with river water
b-wijhi	in my face
daKhill-hum	bring them in
dageega waHda	one minute

dawa	medicine
Dhahri	and my back
eedaik	your hands
fawran	immediately
gahwa il-barazeeleyya	the Brazilian Café
ghassalteeha	you (S.F.) washed it
ghorfat el'amaleyyat	the operating room
Haala musta'jela	In case of emergency
Habbaya	pill
Harb	war
Haqil alghaam	mine Field
homma	they
ibni	my son
iHna	we are
<i>iHtalletoo</i>	you (all) invaded
inbuTuH (imperative S.M.)	lie on your stomach
infijret yemna	it exploded nearby (us)
intiDher (imperative S.M.)	wait
intoo	you (all)
inza' HiZa-ak (imperative S.M.)	remove your shoes
irfa' eedaik (imperative S.M.)	hands up
is'aaf	ambulance
ishrab mai wuZkur il-Hussain (imperative S.M.)	drink water and remember Al-Hussain
ishtaroo (imperative P.M.)	buy
istaslim (imperative S.M.)	surrender

itmaddad (imperative S.M.)	lie down
it-sammam	he was (food) poisoned
kahrabaa	electricity
Khaber (imperative S.M.)	call
Khallina	let us
Kharbaan	contaminated
Khasayer	casualties
Khosh akel	good food
kullish qawi	severe
laffat falafil	falafil sandwich
laish laa	why not
lazim	it is a must
maghsoola (S.F.)	washed
majrooH / majrooHa (S.M./F.)	injured
maksoora (S.F.)	broken
malghooma (S.F.)	booby trap
ma-nigdar	we cannot
manTaqa	area/neighborhood
mara	woman
mareeDh / mareeDha (S.M./F.)	sick, a patient
maT'am	restaurant
maT'am djaj mashwi	grilled chicken restaurant
matDhaher	demonstrator
mawa'een	dishes
mawjoodeen (P.M.)	available/present

miHtajeen (P.M.)	need
minnich (S.F.)	from you
mit-assif	sorry
mita'awwr / mita'wwra (S.M./F.)	wounded
muhandes	engineer
mufaKhaKha (S.F.)	boobytrapped car
mumarriDH / mumarriDHa (S.M./F.)	nurse
musaa'da	help/assistance
mushkela	problem
musta'mreen	invaders
mustashfa	hospital
nadDheef (adj. S.M.)	clean
nafar tikka	one skewer of tikke
nafuTna	our oil
nazeef	bleeding
nazzil eedaik (imperative S.M.)	lower your hands
nfoot	we pass
nishteri	we buy
nuqTat tafteesh	check point
nwaddi	to take
ogaf, tara armi (imperative S.M.)	stop or I shoot
qunbula	bomb
raaH adezz	I will send
rasi	my head
rasi da-yoja'ni	I have a headache

rijjal	man
rijli	my leg
rukobti	my knee
sa'edni (imperative S.M.)	help me
SeHHi	healthy
shaDhya / shaDhaya (S /P.F.)	splinter/s
shaheed/ shahadaa	martyr/s
sheesh kabab	sheesh kabab
shoofoo (imperative P.M.)	see
t'aaloo (imperative P.M.)	come
Tabeeb	doctor
taKhZoon	you (all) take
Tareeq el- 'amoomi	main street
temman w marag	rice & stew
tismaHli afout bil-masjid (imperative S. M.)	Would you permit me to enter the mosque?
tridoon	you (all) want
tuktil innas	it kills innocent people
wain ba'd	Where else?
wit- sammam	and he was poisoned
yemna	near-by
yeTal'oon	they (all) get out
yiji	he comes
yimkin	maybe
yishbah	it/he looks like

## **Suggested Reading**

#### **Books**

- **Gertrude Bell** by H.V.F. Winstone (Jonathan Cape; 1988)
- Britain's Informal Empire in the Middle East: A Case Study of Iraq 1929-1941 by Daniel Silverfarb (Oxford; 1986)
- Arabia, the Gulf and the West: A Critical View of the Arabs and Their Oil Policy by J.B. Kelly (Basic Books; 1980)
- The Dream Palace of the Arabs by Fouad Ajami (Pantheon, 1998)
- The Crisis of Islam: Holy War and Unholy Terror by Bernard Lewis (Modern Library; scheduled for publication April 2003)
- A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East by David Fromkin (Owl Books, 2001)
- The Old Social Classes and the Revolutionary Movements of Iraq by Hanna Batatu (Princeton University Press, 1978)
- Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy by John Lewis Gaddis (Oxford University Press; 1982)
- "Iraq: Profile of a Nuclear Addict" by Ahmed Hashim, Brown Journal of World Affairs (Winter/Spring 1997)
- "Iraq: Beyond the Crisis du Jour" by David A. Kay, The Washington Quarterly (Summer 1998)
- The Greatest Threat: Iraq, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and the Growing Crisis of Global Security by Richard Butler (PublicAffairs; 2000)
- "An Unnecessary War" by John J. Mearsheimer and Stephen M. Walt (Foreign Policy magazine, January/February 2003)

- "Democratic Mirage in the Middle East" by Marina Ottaway, Thomas Carothers, Amy Hawthorne, and Daniel Brumberg (Policy Brief #20, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace)
- War over Iraq: Saddam's Tyranny an America's Mission by William Kristol and Lawrence F. Kaplan (Encounter Books; 1st edition February 2003)
- Atlas of the Middle East (National Geographic; 2003)
- The Reckoning: Iraq and the Legacy of Saddam Hussein by Sandra Mackey (W.W. Norton & Company: May 2002)
- The Kurds of Iraq by Michael M. Gunter (St. Martin's Press; 1992)
- Out of the Ashes, The Resurrection of Saddam Hussein by Andrew and Patrick Cockburn (Perennial; March 2000)
- The Age of the Caliphs by Berthold Spuler (1969)
- War in the Gulf by Thomas B. Allen and others (Turner Publishing (CNN); 1991)
- Guests of the Sheik: An Ethnography of an Iraqi Village, by Elizabeth Warnock Fernea (Anchor; reissue edition June 1969)
- Arab Folktales, edited by Inea Bushnaq (Pantheon Books; October 1987)
- Opening the Gates: A Century of Arab Feminist Writing, edited by Margot Badran and Miriam Cooke (Indiana University Press; September 1990)
- Out of the Ashes, The Resurrection of Saddam Hussein by Andrew and Patrick Cockburn (Perennial; March 2000)
- Saddam Hussein: The Politics of Revenge by Said K. Aburish (Bloomsbury USA; December 1999)

- 'Bin Laden, Islam, and America's New 'War on Terrorism' by Asad AbuKhalil (Seven Stories Press; March 5, 2002)
- Target Iraq: What The News Media Didn't Tell You by Norman Solomon, Reese Erlich, Howard Zinn (Introduction) and Sean Penn (Context Books; January 2003)
- Before & After: U.S. Foreign Policy and the September 11th Crisis by Phyllis Bennis and Noam Chomsky (Olive Branch Pr; September 2002)
- The Reckoning: Iraq and the Legacy of Saddam Hussein by Sandra Mackey (W.W. Norton & Company; May 2002)
- The Reckoning: Iraq and the Legacy of Saddam Hussein by Sandra Mackey (W.W. Norton & Company; May 2002)
- Republic of Fear: The Politics of Modern Iraq by Kanan Makiya (University of California Press; Updated edition June 1998)
- The Shaping of the Modern Middle East by Bernard Lewis (Oxford University Press; Reprint edition January 1994)
- History of the Arabs by Philip Hitti (Palgrave Macmillan; 10th edition Sept. 6, 2002)
- The Prize by Daniel Yergin (Palgrave Macmillan; 10th edition September 6, 2002)

# **Videos**

- The Message: The Story of Islam
- Inside Islam
- Inside Mecca
- Islam: Empire of Faith
- Religions of the World: Our World Faiths
- The Story of Islam

## Websites

•	U.S. Department of Defense	http://www.defenselink.mil/
•	U.S. State Department	http://usinfo.state.gov/
•	Monterey Institute of International Studies	http://cns.miis.edu/research/iraq/weblinks.htm
•	United States Institute of Peace	http://www.usip.org/library/regions/iraq.html
•	CIA World Factbook	http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/
•	DLIFLC's LingNet: Iraq in Perspective	

http://www.lingnet.org/areaStudies/perspectives/iraq/default.html

NPR

http://www.npr.org/programs/totn/features/2003/mar/iraqbooks/

# Maps

University of Texas Map Library http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/iraq.html